FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU311731 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received the Japanese parliamentary delegation headed by Masatoshi Tokumaga, president of the House of Councillors of the Japanese Parliament.

The meeting was attended by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and by Sosumo Matsubara, Japanese ambassador to Bulgaria.

Satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of Bulgarian-Japanese relations in various sectors of life. The role of parliaments in establishing an atmosphere of mutual trust and understanding among peoples was also pointed out.

ZHIVKOV MEETS USSR DEPUTY PREMIER TALYZIN

AU310951 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] On 31 August Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Joint USSR-Bulgarian Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. During the talk, they highly evaluated the development of bilateral relations. The steady striving toward their further expansion and strengthening, and toward the comprehensive coming together of the two countries and fraternal peoples was confirmed again. The great possibilities of the integrational processes on a bilateral basis and on a multilateral one within the CEMA framework were stressed. Special attention was paid to the prospects for USSR-Bulgarian economic cooperation.

The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Kiril Zarev, and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU261925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Lyuben Avramov, Bulgarian ambassador to Mexico, has presented his credentials to President Jose Lopez Portillo. At the talk, which took place after the ceremony, the two men exchanged opinions on the development of the Bulgarian-Mexican relations. President Jose Lopez Portillo expressed again his gratitude to the Bulgarian Government for awarding him with the International Dimitrov Award for peace, democracy and social progress.

PREMIER FILIPOV DEPARTS FOR CSSR 1 SEP

AU010950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] On 1 September Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for the CSSR on a friendly and businesslike visit, at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers. At Sofia airport Comrade Grisha Filipov was seen off by Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Andrey Lukanov; by Stanish Bonev, chairman of the State Planning Committee; and Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services, [both of whom are also] deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and by members of the government. Ivan [last name indistinct], CSSR charge d'affaires, was also at the airport.

BULGARIAN PREMIER FILIPOV ARRIVES ON STATE VISIT

LD011000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, arrived for a friendly working visit in Czechoslovakia today. He is accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other Bulgarian Government officials.

At Prague's airport, which was decorated with Czechoslovak and Bulgarian flags, the Bulgarian guests were welcomed by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, at whose invitation the visit takes place. Also present were: Deputy Premiers Ladislav Gerle, Vaclav Hula, Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Svatopluk Potac and Rudolf Rohlicek, and other government officials.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET LIBYANS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD312306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to leader of the Libyan revolution Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in which he congratulated him on the state holiday of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has congratulated 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad, member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the state holiday.

URBAN COMPLETES VISIT, TRADE TALKS IN ALGERIA

AU311041 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 82 p 6

[CTK report: "On Expanding Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Algiers, 29 Aug (CTK) -- CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban paid a visit to Algeria on 27-29 August, at the invitation of Ali O'Bouzar, Algerian secretary of state for foreign trade.

During his stay in Algeria, Bohumil Urban met M'Hamed Hadj Yala, member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front and minister of interior, and other members of the Algerian Government, with whom he had talks on expanding economic cooperation, especially in the area of Czechoslovak exports of complete industrial plants. Minister Urban also visited the international fair in Algiers.

PRAGUE PRESS ON PROBLEMS IN NEIGHBORING POLAND

Solidarity Threat Reviewed

LD300956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Enemies of socialism in Poland, as well as their supporters in the West, want to use tomorrow's second anniversary of the signing of the so-called Gdansk agreements for new provocations against people's power. Our commentary deals with this issue:

There are forces in the world which find the prospect of normalization in Poland unsatisfactory, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's supreme representative, said in Poznan yesterday. In this connection he said that sharpening of international tension coincides with the period of profound difficulties in Poland. Much earlier, as early as March 1981, the U.S. paper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE wrote: If Solidarity survives a new Poland may emerge, prepared for new broad relations with the West. Solidarity has created the most powerful instrument against the communist power so far. Success in Poland might lead toward a change of communist regimes.

The Polish workers who in August 1980 supported the solution of social problems in the country, however, found it difficult for a long time to understand the essence of the matter, to understand the true mission of the forces which formed in the so-called Solidarity so as to be able to more easily fulfill the far-reaching ambitions for political power of the internal and external counterrevolution.

Too much political, social, nationalist and also religious demagogy accummulated in the social consciousness. What aim did the solidarity leadership follow? The answer is given in the program adopted at the Gdansk congress of this organization. Above all, Solidarity was striving for the introduction into the Polish economy of capitalist market relations, for part of industry to be handed over to private owners and for the private sector in agriculture to be extended. Together with the attacks at the economic foundations of the state, Solidarity was also undermining the political system in the Polish People's Republic. International imperialism was remarkably generous toward all those who have thus contributed toward the disruption of People's Poland. Psychological war of the coarsest calibre was unleashed against Poland.

In the beginning of December 1981, in a highly tense situation, a confidential session of the Solidarity leadership in Radom agreed on the tactics of fast maneuvering for taking over power in the country. In accordance with the Constitution, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic was forced on 13 December to introduce a state of emergency. The Military Council of National Salvation did not come to liquidate the existing constitutional order. On the contrary, it was set up to secure conditions for all the state organs actually to implement their constitutional powers. However difficult this measure may have been, it was unavoidable. The backbone of the counterrevolution in Poland was damaged, but as the latest events indicate, it has not been completely broken.

Yet again we are witnessing attempts at provoking street disturbances, various protest actions and strikes at enterprises. Counterrevolutionary forces in the country, as well as abroad, want to retaliate. They are striving to reverse the present development. However, the PZPR and all Poles devoted to the ideals of socialism have said for their benefit that in Poland there will be no return to the chaos before 13 December 1981, just as there will be no return to disturbing the politics of the socialist society prior to August 1980.

Glemp Letter, VOA, RFE Decried

LD310914 Prague CTK in English 0802 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Prague -- "Counterrevolution in Poland on no account wants to reconcile itself to the fact that its path was barred on December 13, 1981," RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

In a dispatch from its Warsaw correspondent, the paper said: "The last days of August have two forms in Poland. One is the effort of the Polish United Workers Party, organs of state power and all upright people to overcome the crisis, the other the activity of those who want to impede and stifle the normalization. The latter include not only the so-called underground Solidarity, but also part of the clergy which would like to determine what Poland is actually to be like."

People with common sense cannot be deceived by the pastoral letter of Primate Glemp to all Polish bishops which, "as if appealing for calm on the Polish streets in ambiguous sentences, actually calls for a spontaneous revolt against the legal order... There can be no doubt about gross interference of the church in state affairs. The mentioned pastoral letter sounds a note which is also heard from Washington and other Western capitals."

"A role in inciting the Polish people is also played by such notorious agencies of ideological subversion as Radio Free Europe, Voice of America, Deutschlandfunk and other slanderous radio stations. It is them which call in coordination with the so-called Solidarity underground for 'marking' the second anniversary of the 1980 events with a general strike and other actions."

A reply to the activity of the counterrevolutionary forces are Saturday's words of General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the military academy in Poznan that violation of the state of emergency will not be tolerated, RUDE PRAVO stressed.

Warsaw Street Report Aired

LD311750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Antisocialist forces tried today to create a wave of unrest in the whole of Poland. Our correspondent Frantisek Sojka reports from Warsaw:

According to the latest reports during the first and at the beginning of the second shift the whole territory of Poland was calm. I was crossing Warsaw between 1400 and 1600, passing by the Warsaw metallurgical works and the Zeran car factory. Order prevailed there, people were hurrying from work. Trams and buses from the town center to the suburban housing projects were full as usual. At sensitive points in the city at several larger squares fortified patrols of public security forces and of the army are positioned. That this measure was fully justified is confirmed by the fact that, for example, at Krakowskie Przeomiescie, where I am speaking from, reactionary forces in connection with the so-called Solidarity attempted to create street disturbances after 1600. They chanted insulting slogans and bared their fists. Their attempt was thwarted by firm action by the forces of order and the provocateurs, predominantly young people, were pushed back to adjoining streets. Similar attempts at organizing actions of antisocialist displays took place at Marszalkowska Avenue. The dirty methods of antisocialist forces are illustrated by spreading leaflets on alleged price increases in some Polish towns.

Subversive Plans Failure Noted

LD010924 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Antisocialist forces attempted to foment street disturbances yesterday in Warsaw and other Polish cities. Our Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka comments:

[Begin Sojka recording] Such attempts took place, above all, in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Krakow, Gdansk and, to a lesser extent, in some other cities. I was able at close quarters to watch groups of aggressive young men who, following the instructions issued by the so-called Solidarity and the intelligence transmitter Radio Free Europe, were attempting to organize street disturbances at the busiest points of the capital. They shouted antistate slogans, threw stones and various objects at the members of the peace-keeping units, and violently tried to stop public transport. The Polish public security forces acted with determination against the troublemakers. Although the anti-socialist gangs attempted to spread the disorder to various parts of the city, they failed to stir up disturbances on a large scale. The point is that the organizers of the subversive actions failed to achieve their main objective: to draw into their actions workers from enterprises and the public.

At a press conference held last night the spokesman of the government and the Ministry of Interior stated that peace and order had been restored in Warsaw and other cities. Several hundred people had been detained. Government spokesman Jerry Urban, emphasized that similar actions can in no way influence the policy of the Polish Government.

KOTALIK CRITICIZES NATIONAL COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

AU311040 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 82 p 5

[Article by Zdenek Kotalik of the Engineering Technology and Economy Research Institute in Prague: "Emulating Our Neighbors' Example"]

[Summary] Computer technology belongs to the most rapidly developing branches in the world economy. Its low material intensiveness makes it also a profitable export article. Unfortunately -- unlike Hungary or Bulgaria, which began to develop computer technology much later than we did -- we produce only few computer installations that are successful on foreign markets.

"The main cause of this state of affairs lies in the underestimation of the exactingness of computer technology, which occurred in our country in the past and still persists. We should not derive too much satisfaction from the fact that we are among the few advanced states capable of producing computer technology. Our production is fragmented, it is effected by individual pieces or in small series. Computers are mostly being produced by enterprises specializing in different kinds of production. Therefore, their production has only an auxiliary character and a poor standard of technology and technological equipment. This naturally affects quality, the production costs as well as the possibility of applying in practice the latest scientific and technical findings.

"The branch suffers from an inadequate concept concerning its development. The fact that the production of computers does not have a long tradition in our country cannot be an excuse. Precisely because their production is, in fact, only beginning, it is necessary to proceed with an eye on the future and to carefully weigh all steps. The uneven development leads to an unwarranted parallel production and to incomplete deliveries of computers and their accessories."

Let us take the production of minicomputers. The ZPA [Industrial Automation Works] Cakovice enterprise produces ADT computers; the Tesla Strasnice enterprise JPR computers and the computer technology works in Banska Bystrica SM-3 and SM-4 computers as well as the SPU-800 processor. A similar processor -- AK-10 -- is being produced by the Aritma enterprise in Prague. All these manufacturers produce only small series of computers without the necessary accessories and software. Such incomplete computers are of little practical use.

"Disc memories now represent the most pressing problem. The failure to coordinate their development, to ensure their production or imports, is the main reason for the delay of several years in the production of the EC-1025 computer of the 3.5 generation. The producers furnish their minicomputers mostly with one disc unit, though they are well aware that such incomplete equipment is of no practical use.

"There is almost a complete lack of equipment for data collection and of terminals connecting the computer with the centers of management. This problem has persisted for years, even though it is generally known that the absence of such installations considerably reduces the effectiveness of the use of computers in management. It has not been possible to find a producer, despite the fact that the wholesale price of already existing installations, such as the terminals or displays for the KA-10 computer, is very attractive and makes them a profitable export article.

"The computers' reliability still remains a grave problem. Even though a great deal has improved in our country in this respect, the measures that have been adopted cannot be considered sufficient. Breakdowns of computers during the control of production and technological processes may cause great losses. The shortage of terminals, and of elements connecting and controlling the automated equipment aggravates the situation further. Their substitution by other elements, produced frequently by do-it-yourself methods, enhances the whole systems' proneness to breakdowns.

"The incomplete equipment of computers and the fear of their frequent breakdowns prompt the users' cautiousness in selecting tasks for the computer. Frequently, it is not the effectiveness of a task that serves as a criterion but the possibility of processing it on the incomplete computer as well as the consideration of to what degree the computer's breakdown might jeopardize the functioning of the organization."

The GDR's powerful and thriving production base for computer technology should serve as an example for us. Though we may not be able to build similar production facilities, we need a well-thought-out concept for the long-term development of this branch. This concept must be based on the recognition that we cannot produce everything on our own, it must be based on our integration in CEMA's international division of labor.

KORCAK VISITS FARMS IN BRUNTAL AREA 31 AUG

LD311820 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech premier, visited agricultural workers in the Bruntal area today. At the CPCZ District Committee in Bruntal he acquainted himself with the results reached in agriculture this year. He then visited a state farm in Trymarov near Bruntal where he paid interest not only to grain harvest but above all to different technical methods of gathering straw and flax reaping.

In an aktiv at Rymarov in which leading party and economic workers of the region took part, Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the North Moravian Regional Party Committee, handed over to Josef Korcak a report on the fulfillment of the state plan on grain procurement. The Czech premier appreciated the activity of the North Moravian agricultural workers and said that they are expected to continue with economy in fuel and energy which they have been following so far.

CPCZ DAILY STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF FOOD PRODUCTION

AU311400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Development of the People's Nutrition Sector"]

[Excerpt] Despite the indisputable importance of agricultural and foodstuff production as regards our market supplies, some requirements have to be adjusted to our possibilities. In line with the goal of substantially reducing the number of unfinished projects and reinforcing the buildup in the sphere of fuels and energy, the volume of the budget expenditure for agriculture and the food industry is being reduced, compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, but this reduction is smaller than that of the national economy as a whole. Compared with the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the proposed volume of investments envisages a larger sum for plant production, particularly for the construction of facilities for storage and the post-harvest processing of plant products. The expansion of the facilities for animal production and the improvement of agricultural land resources will also require considerable sums. The long-term assets per employee and per hectare of agricultural land will increase by about 30 percent and basic machinery by 43 percent. In the food industry, the value of long term assets will increase by 27.6 percent.

The most important supplier of agricultural machinery is the general engineering sector, which accounts for 43 percent of the total deliveries for the agricultural complex. Increased deliveries of machinery, particularly for the preparation of soil and sowing, are expected. As against the original material-technical supply forecast, the deliveries of sowing machines have been increased from 5,000 to 6,750, and 700 sugar beet-sowing machines will be delivered rather than 500. Some 7,450 -- or about 7 percent more -- plows will be delivered by the end of the 5-year plan. About 35 percent more hay raking and hay turning machines have been ensured. Nevertheless, machinery for slopes remains a problem.

The enterprises of the metallurgy and heavy engineering sector will deliver more than Kcs5 billion worth of technological equipment. Most of this is machines and equipment which are of considerable importance for an intensive and effective development of the food-producing branches.

The chemical industry is expected to deliver 8.9 percent more nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizers, while the deliveries of potassium fertilizers -- in accordance with the requirement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food -- will be lower than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Important tasks in ensuring plant protection have been entrusted to chemical enterprises. In view of the fact that this is one of the decisive ways of intensifying production -- Kcs1 invested in this manner has a 6-fold return -- it is necessary that these enterprises fulfill the tasks entrusted to them 100 percent.

The Ministry of Fuels and Power also plays a role in the agricultural-food complex. In view of the tense situation in some resources, their deliveries are being adjusted -- the deliveries of some are being increased, of others reduced. Compared with 1980, in 1985 there will be larger deliveries of brown coal, natural gas and electricity. As a whole, the volume of all kinds of fuels and energy (converted into relative heat value) will drop by 2.1 percent in the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is a very small reduction compared with the other sectors and illustrates the effort being made, even in more difficult conditions, to create conditions as acceptable as possible for the food sector.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA -- Ioan Avram, Romania's minister of machine building industry, paid a visit to the CSSR on 24-28 August at the invitation of Pavol Babyl, CSSR minister of general engineering. On the agenda of their talks was cooperation in the production of tractors and agricultural machinery, in aviation, the automobile industry and in the production of construction and road-making machinery. A protocol on cooperation between their two ministries was signed at the end of Avram's visit. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

BRITAIN'S LADY YOUNG VISITS -- Lady Young, lord of the privy seal and the British Government's representative to the House of Lords, arrived in Prague on 28 August. CSSR Minister of Finances Leopold Ler welcomed her at the airport. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

1981 TRADE WITH LIBYA -- The turnover of CSSR-Libyan goods exchange in 1981 totaled 325.5 million foreign currency [devizove] Korunas. [Prague PRACE in Czech 31 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

REPORT ON FISCHER'S ACTIVITIES IN MONGOLIA

LD011000 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1854 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 31 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in the Mongolian People's Republic today on a 4-day official friendship visit. After being welcomed at Ulaanbaatar airport by Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren, he laid wreaths at the mausoleum of the Mongolian national heroes Sukhe Bator and Choybalsan and at the Soviet memorial on Saysan Hill.

During the official talks, which began the same day, the two ministers reaffirmed that the cooperation based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the common alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is bearing rich fruit. They discussed steps for expanding and deepening the traditional fraternal relations on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed 5 years ago by Erich Honecker and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal.

In the evening Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren hosted a dinner in honor of his guest. Oskar Fischer and Mangalyn Dugersuren exchanged toasts during the dinner.

KARMAL SENDS THANKS FOR HOLIDAY GREETINGS

AU2611l1 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Aug 82 p 5

[ND report: "Afghanistan Thanks GDR for Fraternal Greetings"]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, has expressed his gratitude for the greetings on the 63d independence anniversary in a letter to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. "We are firmly convinced," the message reads, "that the fraternal relations and friendly cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will further develop for the benefit of the citizens, of both states, and of securing and consolidating peace throughout the world." The visit of a party-state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the GDR and the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation has "initiated a new stage in the friendly relations between our two countries." Babrak Karmal further expresses his gratitude for the international solidarity of the SED and of the state and GDR people with Afghanistan.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR OF RWANDA -- On 26 August Tharcisse Nyandwi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to the GDR, has received for his farewell visit by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council. Both partners in the talk stressed their will to increase the efforts for preserving and strengthening peace. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Aug 82 p 2 AU]

KUWAITI DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

Received by Lazar, Losonczi

LD261122 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Thursday received the delegation of the National Assembly of Kuwait state currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, president of the National Assembly. Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, similarly received the delegation in parliament building on Thursday. The meeting, marked by cordial atmosphere, were attended by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of parliament.

Delegation Departs Budapest

LD262336 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the State of Kuwait, which paid an official visit to Hungary from August 23 to 26 under the leadership of Speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, left Budapest Thursday evening. The guests were seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly.

During their stay in Hungary, the Kuwaiti guests met Zoltan Szepvolgyi, president of the Metropolitan Council. The delegation visited the central Hungarian town of Kecskemet, where it was informed about the work of the county council and got acquainted with the activity of the poultry processing company and an agricultural co-operative.

Before leaving Budapest, Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasini, speaker of the National Assembly of Kuwait, gave a statement to MTI.

Official Makes Statement

LD271108 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) -- Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, speaker of the National Assembly of the State of Kuwait, headed a parliamentary delegation on a visit to Hungary and before leaving Budapest Thursday gave a statement to MTI. He pointed out that this was the first time that a delegation of the Kuwaiti National Assembly visited Hungary on the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly.

"The visit complements well the relations which have for long existed between the official organs of the two countries. These contacts -- which were considerably expanded in the past ten years -- have established the good foundations for our legislative organs to also cooperate in more and more fields", emphasized Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani.

Speaking of his impressions of Hungary, the speaker of the Kuwaiti National Assembly emphasized: "I must honestly say I was surprised by all that I experienced in your country. In my opinion we did not have an authentic picture of Hungary before and we could get acquainted with the country and the people living here only with a personal visit. Our impressions about Hungarian agriculture and industry -- strengthened at our talks with representatives of the government -- indicate that the Hungarian people progress with the age and do everything so that the country develops and the living conditions improve continuously. We had occasion to experience that the Hungarians are truly hospitable people, our hosts are sincere negotiating partners.

Speaking of relations between the two legislative bodies, Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani said: "We, just as our Hungarian colleagues, are members of the Interparliamentary Union. Our standpoints at the IPU conferences are always the same -- and this is a very important factor in our relations. The Hungarian National Assembly is one of the oldest parliaments in Europe, therefore we can utilize numerous experiences in the course of our cooperation concerning the fields of legislation and jurisdiction. Most important, however, is that direct relations between the people's representative organs of the two countries can promote -- and will promote -- better cooperation between the state institutions and government organs," said Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani in conclusion.

LEADERS MEET WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Marjai Meets Nigerian Minister

LD272206 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Chairman Jozsef Marjai, and Nigerian Finance Minister Victor Masi discussed the world economic situation and opportunities for cooperation. Also mentioned was the $70 million credit, which the Hungarian National Bank is giving to Algeria. Our goal is to increase our exports to Nigeria. The revenue from these exports should finance the building and equipping of technical educational institutions. The two sides also discussed the opportunities for bilateral agricultural and food industry cooperation.

Gaspar Receives Mali TU Leader

LD302222 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 30 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZDT) and president of WFTU, had talks here today with Bakary Karambe, secretary-general of Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Mali (UNTM), who is undergoing medical treatment in Hungary at the invitation of SZOT.

The meeting was marked by a cordial, friendly atmosphere. The sides surveyed the work in hand of the Hungarian and Mali trade unions, the further development of cooperation, and current issues of the international trade union movement, including the implementation of the resolutions of the 10th WFTU Congress.

Losonczi, Nicaraguan Envoy

LD262146 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) -- In Budapest Thursday [26 Aug] Eva Conrada Flores, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to Hungary, presented her credentials to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic. Present was Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garay.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH FINLAND

LD271930 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 27 (MTI) -- Gabor Soos, Hungarian undersecretary of state for agriculture and food industry, and Professor Dr Samuli Suomela, chief director of the Finnish National Agricultural Council, headed delegations at talks about Hungarian-Finnish agricultural and food industry cooperation, held in Budapest from August 23 to 27.

The two sides stated that fine results were achieved in the past years in cooperation in dairy farming, fodder production, in the mechanization of forestry, and cooperation contacts between the two countries' scientific and educational institutions have also expanded. The main areas of future cooperation were set down at the talks, and a working plan for the next year was signed.

Professor Dr Samuli Suomela was awarded the Order of Labour, first class, by the Hungarian Presidential Council, in recognition of his activity carried out in the past more than ten years in the interest of promoting cooperation between the two countries. The honour was presented by Joszef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

NEPSZAVA COMMENTARY ON SUPPORT FOR SOLIDARITY

LD311132 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 31 (MTI) -- Today the central daily of Hungarian trade unions, NEPSZAVA, comments in an editorialized article the fact that several international organizations, including the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), called on its members to express their solidarity with Polish 'Solidarity' on August 31, the 2nd anniversary of the Gdansk agreement, and organize meetings and protests.

"These calls are more than surprising, they are shocking," the article writes. "Leaders of the international organizations concerned are well aware that the Gdansk agreement has always been used by extremist 'Solidarity' leaders as a pretext only. Their main concern was not trade union activity, but the sought to undermine socialist order in Poland, plunging the country to the verge of a grave disaster.

"In our view neither the ICFTU nor any other international organization is competent to decide the way a trade union movement of a socialist country should operate. Now when such attempts are being made in the case of Poland, one may well wonder; who is to benefit?

"Who is to benefit now when initial promising facts of constructive development have been reported. We know that it was just the consolidation process that prompted anti-socialist forces at home and abroad to go into a fresh and heavier action. These circles are interested not in consolidation but inner anarchy, not in the strengthening but the undermining of socialist order.

"We also know from a century's experience that no trade union can work efficiently if it is barely able to collect and summarize its claims.

"The Hungarian trade unions have been surprised and shocked to learn that influential trade union centres, using the slogan of Workers' Solidarity, have assumed the role of the bad counsellor, the brief history of 'Solidarity' shows that it is not the first time it takes bad advices. There are facts to prove that the appeal addressed at the time to socialist trade unions was also the result of bad advices.

"Our trade unions have always professed the principle of international workers' solidarity and acted accordingly. Everybody knows the opinion of our trade unions that two years ago Polish workers justly protested their interests being violated and their demands ignored. But it is also known that the Hungarian trade unions have from the beginning condemned efforts to use justified discontent and good intentions to correct previous mistakes more and more openly for the destruction of people's power."

"In the opinion of the Hungarian trade union movement -- which coincides with the opinions of the world trade union movement and the previous positions of the ICFTU and other international centers -- the Poles have to settle things at home by themselves.

"We are convinced that we are right to jointly support forces in Poland which are attempting to achieve social and economic consolidation and set up a trade union movement which genuinely represents workers' interests and acts with a deep sense of social responsibility.

"This is a vital interest of the Polish people and an interest of the trade union movement and all peace-loving people. This is what may promote continuation of the promising process of recent months and the search for ways of rapprochement and cooperation among various trade unions in keeping with the universal interests of working people all over the world.

PRO-SOLIDARITY DEMONSTRATION HELD IN BUDAPEST

AU0011041 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 1 Sep 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Vienna (AZ) -- It was not only in West European cities that protest demonstrations were held yesterday against martial law in Poland, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Gdansk agreement which led to the establishment of the "Solidarity" free trade union. As has been learned from opposition circles in Hungary, some 200 people participated in a solidarity demonstration for "Solidarity" held in Budapest.

Four prominent opposition figures, who issued an appeal for this manifestation, including well-known writer Miklos Haraszti, were temporarily detained.

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY MEETS WITH TU LEADERS

LD2621444 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI) -- Leaders of the Hungarian Ministry of Industry and the secretary-general of ten branch trade unions met in Budapest Thursday and discussed fulfillment of industrial tasks in the first half of the year and the probable annual fulfillment.

At the conference, chaired by Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political Committee and minister of industry, the participants evaluated fulfillment of industry's export plans and implementation of common tasks in connection with this. The agenda also featured wage regulation forms to be introduced at industrial companies in 1983 and timely tasks of management.

Actual questions of cooperation between the Ministry of Industry and the trade unions were also discussed.

SECURITY FORCES, DEMONSTRATORS CLASH 31 AUG

WC311621 Paris AFP in English 1609 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Security forces charged demonstrators in several cities around Poland today as crowds assembled to mark the second anniversary of the Gdansk Accords which spawned the now-suspended independent trade union Solidarity. Solidarity had called on Poles throughout the country to stage peaceful demonstrations at 4:00 p.m. (1400 GMT) to mark the anniversary, although authorities had warned against any disturbances.

Incidents were reported in Warsaw, Gdansk, Wroclaw and at the Nowa Huta steelworks near Krakow. In Warsaw, militiamen used teargas grenades in a bid to disperse thousands of demonstrators in several areas of the capital. Protestors threw up a barricade in front of the city's culture hall. In Gdansk, security forces charged some 20,000 workers assembled at the monument to the victims of the 1970 workers' revolt. Eyewitnesses said teargas was also used there.

The security forces also launched an attack on some 2,000 workers who had taken refuge at Gdansk's Lenin Shipyards. Incidents were reported at several other points in the city, meanwhile, as demonstrators shouted slogans such as "Long live freedom" "Solidarity" and "Down with dictatorship." Large numbers of police reinforcements and tanks were reported heading for the site of the incidents in Gdansk.

At the Nowa Huta steelworks, a reliable source said police had charged several thousand workers who had gathered with the intention of marching on neighboring Krakow. Police reinforcements were said to be on their way to central Krakow. Demonstrators at the steelworks threw stones at the security forces, who turned water cannon and teargas grenades on them, the source said.

In Wroclaw, a reliable source said that fights had broken out between security forces and several hundred demonstrators, including hundreds of youths. Thousands of security troops in combat dress were said to be patrolling Wroclaw.

In Warsaw, meanwhile, the Polish news agency PAP reported that security forces had today arrested Zbigniew Romaszewski, a founder of the dissident Committee for Social Self-Defense, seizing large numbers of "anti-socialist and anti-state" documents at his home. Clashes were continuing in Warsaw, Gdansk and Wroclaw shortly after 5 p.m. (1500 GMT), eyewitnesses reported.

Special anti-riot militia squads, the ZOMO, wearing gas masks fired grenade after grenade of teargas at the thousands of demonstrators clogging the streets of Warsaw, which was obscured by clouds of smoke. In Gdansk, the most serious incidents were said to center on the Lenin Shipyards, bastion of the August 1980 strikes, the old section of the city and near the central railway station. Teargas choked several areas of Gdansk, where army units out on patrol did not immediately intervene.

Militia and army helicopters meanwhile crisscrossed the skies over Warsaw. Eyewitnesses said that the thousands of demonstrators in Warsaw had begun a peaceful march when the ZOMO charged, firing teargas grenades apparently at random. The crowd broke up temporarily, but returned chanting "Gestapo, gestapo, down with the junta, long live Solidarity."

In Wroclaw, entire districts were closed to traffic, including to pedestrians a reliable source at the scene said, as militiamen continued to fire teargas grenades and to charge demonstrators assembled near the former Solidarity headquarters.

More on Rioting

NC311954 Paris AFP in English 1941 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 31 (AFP) -- A little after 8 p.m. (1800 GMT) many thousands of Solidarity supporters were still battling police in different sectors of the Polish capital and other cities. Braving tear gas and water cannons the demonstrators continued to march through the streets shouting "Free Walesa, long live Solidarity, down with the junta."

In the pace of the unrest which has swept Poland on this second anniversary of the founding of Solidarity, government spokesman Jerzy Urban declared that Solidarity "extremists" had not "succeeded for the moment in destabilising the country." Mr Urban speaking at a press conference at the interpress news agency admitted there had been protests in Warsaw, Krakow, Gdansk and Wroclaw. While he said there had been injuries and arrests, he gave no indication of how many, merely assuring there had been no deaths. The spokesman blamed "aggressive youngsters" for the violence and said workers did not respond to Solidarity's call for protests except at the the Nowa Huta steelworks near Krakow. Mr Urban refused to speculate on the number of demonstrators although he did say the massive police presence was outnumbered by protestors.

While Mr Urban was holding his press conference, police continued to use water cannons to try and disperse the demonstrators, who once broken up in one area, immediately reformed in another. A barricade was erected in a street in the old part of the town while in other areas people hurled stones and other objects at the militia. Teargas hung over the city and foreign journalists found it impossible to cover all the hot spots of the Polish capital. Ambulances ran a never ending shuttle service between the city's squares and hospitals. People returning to their homes have found some areas of Warsaw have been completely cut off. Helicopters continued to fly through the increasingly thick cloud hanging over the city.

Similar scenes were taking place in the Baltic Sea port of Gdansk. Shortly after 9 p.m. (1900 GMT) clashes continued and a reliable source there said the ZOMO, anti-riot militiamen, had been forced back. The area around the station and the centre of the town and all the access roads to the dockyards were barricaded off by soldiers and ZOMOs with water cannons. The Polish press agency, PAP, declared that the protests "disturbing public order" have been waged by "adventurous groups" of people. It added that the "most aggressive" among them have been arrested.

Fighting in Wroclaw

NC311401 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Fights broke out today between security forces and several hundred demonstrators in Wroclaw, a reliable source in Wroclaw said. Hundreds of youths took part in the incidents, the source said.

Earlier, reliable sources said that more than 3,000 people had gathered in central Wroclaw to commemorate the second anniversary of the Gdansk Accords. Thousands of security troops in combat dress were said to be patrolling the city.

More on Wroclaw

LD312154 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] In Wroclaw calm persisted today until noon. After 1400 workers, as every day, were leaving their factories, having finished the first shift.

However, at about 1500 in Czerwony [Red] Square, where 2 years ago the Interfactory Founding Commiteee (MKZ) had its seat, in front of an ice cream shop which has not been open since the morning, a simulated queue of about 100-150 persons formed.

When after numerous calls to disperse from the forces of order those queueing had not listened to the call, a small detachment of the militia dispersed them in less than a minute; then from beyond the blocks of a new housing project, groups of young people between about 15-20 years old appeared and attacked the units of order with stones and bricks.

Inhabitants of the new housing project of west Wroclaw, which was built after the war, were getting home by roundabout ways. In less than half an hour organized groups, which also attempted to pull into the events chance passers-by, revealed themselves in the square and its vicinity. The scattered demonstrators were moving in the direction of the market and the bridge over the Odra where, on the way, further groups of young people were waiting for them and joined in the disturbances. Many people have suffered contusions from a hailstorm of stones.

Police Charge in Gdansk

WC311420 Paris AFP in English 1418 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Security forces today charged some 20,000 workers assembled here at the monument to the victims of the 1970 workers' revolt. Eyewitnesses said they also used teargas in an effort to disperse the crowd.

Security forces also launched an attack on some 2,000 workers who had taken refuge in the Lenin Shipyards, the eyewitness said.

More on Gdansk

WC311437 Paris AFP in English 1428 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Gdansk, Aug 31 (AF) -- Elsewhere in the city, incidents were reported as groups of 4,000 to 5,000 people assembled at various spots, including near the central railway station. Demonstrators shouted slogans such as "Long live freedom", "Solidarity" and "Down with dictatorship" as the first fights broke out at around 3:15 p.m. Large numbers of police reinforcements and tanks were reported heading for the site of the incidents.

Police Charge in Nowa Huta

WC311440 Paris AFP in English 1433 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Police today charged several thousand workers at the Nowa Huta steelworks who had assembled with the intention of marching on neighboring Krakow, a reliable source at the scene said. Demonstrators threw stones at the security forces, who used teargas grenades and water cannon against them, the source said. Reinforcements were said to be on their way to central Krakow.

Polish TV Report

LD311814 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] And here is a report from Warsaw -- Marszalkowska Street. The area around Constitution Square; several minutes past 1700. A crowd of young people is gathering. They do not know where to go. The organizers are wondering which of the previously planned routes to choose. They have chosen Constitution Square. People returning from work are not responding to the calls of "Come with us!! Come with us!"

The militia is urging people to keep calm everywhere, even here in Krakowskie Przedmiescie Street. The forces of order tried to prevent riots to the very last moment. However, they were answered with whistles and stones. Let's look at those who are throwing the stones!

And here is how one creates an artificial crowd. Here is how the trolley traffic on the W-Z route was stopped. Once again they used white and red for the following purpose:

Swietokrzyska Street -- Let's look at this. Radio Free Europe and other stations of that ilk will be trying to make us believe tomorrow that these are spontaneous demonstrations of the working class.

However, workers do not destroy what they have built themselves. People returning home had to make their way on their own. Will they also have to repair the damages themselves? Or perhaps this is not going to be the case. Perhaps this time those who did the damage will pay the price. Let's have a close look at them!

Curfews Imposed

WC312109 Paris AFP in English 2050 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- A curfew was ordered today in the cities of Wroclaw and Legnica (both in southwestern Poland), a Polish journalistic source in Warsaw said this evening.

No information was available on the exact hours or duration of the curfew -- but it seemed clear that the measure indicated that in addition to demonstrations on behalf of the trade union Solidarity in Wroclaw, there was also trouble in Legnica. Substantial contingents of Soviet troops are permanently stationed in Legnica under the Warsaw Pact.

Later in the evening, Polish authorities indicated that street incidents had also occurred today in Szczecin (on the Baltic), Przemysl (in the southeast), Czestochowa (in the south) and Rzeszow (southeast), as well as in severl other Polish cities.

During a press conference at the interpress agency, an Interior Ministry spokesman -- after mentioning the demonstrations in Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow and Wroclaw, which were already known -- said that Szczecin and Przemysl had also experienced incidents. "I have spoken only of the largest cities," he commented, thus hinting that a greater number of urban areas had been affected by today's events. This evening, the offical news agency PAP mentioned trouble in Czestochowa and Rzeszow. "Security forces were forced to intervene to re-establish order," the agency added, without further details.

The interior department spokesman also said that several hundred people had been arrested throughout the country in cities in which incidents took place today, but added that he could not give the exact number.

He also said that "some people were injured, both among the demonstrators and among the security forces," and some of the injured "require medical care." He confirmed that automatic telephone links with Gdansk had been cut, and other cuts had been made "here and there" to "make coordination among the organizers of the demonstrations difficult."

Wroclaw Curfew

LD010810 Zagreb Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] In addition to Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk and Krakow, unrest has also broken out in Szczecin, Katowice, Przemysl, Poznan, Czestochowa and Rzeszow. A curfew has been introduced in Wroclaw from 2000 to 0500. Telephone links have been cut between some towns. Some people were injured during the unrest, (?including) members of the security forces. Several hundred of those who took part in the demonstrations [words indistinct]. National defense committees are in session in the cities where demonstrations broke out.

Urban Press Conference

LD312110 Warsaw PAP in English 2016 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Government Spokesman's News Conference -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 31 Aug -- The Polish Government spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban told foreign correspondents who gathered in the Interpress Press Centre here today for a conference at 18:00 hours that peace would be restored in Warsaw and [word indistinct] where in Poland before the day was over "because our society wants it and the authorities shall fulfill these expectations."

Minister Urban added:

"[Word indistinct] also determined to prevent any further disturbances in Poland and to bring effectively to an end those that are taking place as quickly as possible.

"This is not meant to intimidate the society in any way, but to warn exclusively the extremist forces who are pressing for a political confrontation and repeatedly plan such confrontations, against the appeals made by the state authorities as well as the church," he said.

"We do take care," said Jerzy Urban, "to convince once again that overwhelming part of the Polish society which wants peace and order that the authorities' intention still is the national agreement understood as broadly as possible. Therefore, irrespective of today's and possibly future unrest, this fundamental political line of the government, the line of resolute struggle against the forces opposed to the agreement and, at the same time, the line of building the agreement, will not change." Also present during the conference was the home ministry's press spokesman, Major Krzysztof Protakiewicz.

Minister Urban informed the journalists that according to reports which came until 1430 hours, normal work had been going on and discipline was observed in all production establishments. But he added that in many enterprises leaflets were scattered encouraging workers to take part in demonstrations. Despite a huge campaign of the underground supported by foreign radios broadcasting in the Polish language, stated Minister Urban, no destabilisation of life in Poland will be achieved.

Next the minister gave facts of how workers at the Szczecin and Gdansk shipyards marked the second anniversary of signing the August agreements. In this context he said that "it must be deplored that the anniversary was and continues to be used for stirring up adventurist excesses."

"The authorities have anticipated this. On the other hand, one should realise that the stirring up of street excesses is no great feat." The government press spokesman reassured that peace will be restored and the government's political line will remain unchanged in spite of the excesses and street brawls.

Next, Major Krzysztof Protakiewicz said that the [word indistinct] at hand were still incomplete and informed about disturbances which were provoked between 1500 and 1600 hours in several Polish cities: in Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk and Nowa Huta. The participants in the incidents were not numerous groups composed largely of aggressive youths. Workers, in general, were not taking part in the incidents. Only in Nowa Huta a group of workers took part in a street march in that part of Krakow. The forces of public order, emphasized the Interior Ministry spokesman, were prepared for possible disruptions of law and public order and, in the situation, took firm action to contain and then liquidate the sources of unrest.

Next, Jerzy Urban and Krzysztof Protakiewicz were asked questions about details of the incidents.

TASS Reports Press Conference

Moscow TASS in English at 0657 GMT on 1 September carries a report on the continuation of the news conference held by government press spokesman, Minister Jerzy Urban, which "resumed after three hours' break." This report is carried on page F 1 of the Eastern Europe Section of the 1 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Youths Blamed for Riots

LD312204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Work forces at enterprises in Warsaw and Warsaw Voivodship worked without problems today. A leaflet campaign calling for demonstrations went on during the day. Leaflets warning against taking part in street demonstrations also appeared.

At 1400 in the area of Plac Zamkowy, Miodowa Street and Krakowskie Przedmiescie, groups of people, mainly young, assembled. In view of the fact that appeals to disperse were not heeded, at approximately 1640 forces of order stepped in to intervene in the area of Plac Zamkowy and Plac Defilad.

At 1700 dispersing began of groups of young people who were behaving in an aggressive way and assembling, among other places, in the area of Nowy Swiat, Plac Dzierzynskiego, Nowotko Street, Ogrod Krasinskich, Marchlewski and Swierczewski Streets, Plac Konstytucji [Constitution Square]. Groups of juveniles were behaving in an aggressive way. Paving stones were pulled out; stones were thrown at functionaries of forces of order; benches and trashcans were destroyed.

According to reports received after 2000 small groups of youths continued to gather in some points of the capital. Attention is drawn to the fact that workers did not participate in the street occurrences. They treated the calls for participation in demonstrations with reluctance.

Two Killed in Lubin

LD010638 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Communique from the Prosecutor Generals' Office]

[Text] On 31 August 1982 in Lubin in Legnica Voivodship, at 1600 hours, when forces of order were quelling street incidents which had been brought about and provoked by the illegal Solidarity structures operating underground, firearms were used.

As a result of this, two participants in the illegal demonstration died and a further 12 people suffered bodily injuries, three of them serious. Eleven functionaries of the Citizen's Militia and one member of the voluntary reserve of the Citizen's militia were also injured. An investigation into this case has been launched by the military garrison prosecutor's office in Wroclaw, the aim of which is to establish the exact circumstances in which firearms were used and to uncover those responsible for the abovementioned occurrences in Lubin.

In the course of the investigation so far it has been ascertained that firearms were used because of the aggressive behavior of the members of the crowd who were attacking subunits of the forces of order with dangerous materials such as stones, bricks, and bottles with gasoline.

Order Restored

LD312120 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] During the evening PAP correspondents reported that in other cities, including Czestochowa and Rzeszow, attempts to cause street disturbances have arisen. In these cities the forces of order have already restored calm.

In Szczecin a small group tried to instigate hooligan adventures, which were soon suppressed. In Warsaw, Krakow and Gdansk, according to correspondents, public order has been restored.

Work Continues

LD312250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] We have received information from the Krakow factories about good, hard work. The workforce of the Lenin Steelworks was also working without any disturbances. Increased production was noted in some departments.

Unfortunately, during the shift change, about 1430, a group gathered in front of the gates of the combine and initiated a demonstration, which headed toward the central square in Nowa Huta. Forces of order intervened. The demonstration was dispersed. In a dozen or so points in Nowa Huta there have been further attempts to incite disturbances.

Today in Gdansk all work enterprises and offices worked without interruptions until 1400. Leaflets, scattered by (?special) [word indistinct], (calling) to interrupt the work twice during the morning shift and (?to call) mass rallies have not caused any reaction among workers. After the first shift, part of the workforce of the Gdansk shipyard went to the monument of fallen shipbuilders, where they laid flowers. At this time small groups began to gather in the vicinity of the station, [word indistinct] led by a few ringleaders who also, in an unusually obtrusive way, urged the workers who were leaving the factor to join in the mass demonstration. However, these efforts were fruitless.

A group of several hundred young people began to behave aggressively toward the forces of order. Stones were being thrown and the street was barricaded with trashcans. This caused the intervention of the forces of order, who scattered the teenagers.

One thing transpires from the stance of the working class, and in fact all working people in Gdansk. In the tri-city the inhabitants (?demand) calm and order. Organizers of these disturbances, which breach the peace, cannot count on support from society either today or tomorrow.

Gdansk Demonstration Dispersed

LD010842 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Unfortunately, yesterday did not pass quietly in the tricity. Work during the first shift went on normally in industrial enterprises and offices despite increased activity by provocateurs and foreign radio stations. Early in the afternoon, at the shipyard workers' monument in Gdansk, several hundred ringleaders tried to incite workers on their way home. However, generally speaking, their attempts had little impact. When the traffic was blocked on the city's main road and efforts were made to involve passers-by and spectators, the closed ranks of the forces of order went into operation. In a relatively short time they restored the situation to normal in this part of the city. In some parts of the city disturbances continued into the evening.

Also, in Gdynia, street incidents took place in the form of a demonstration in (Ksiadz Nowak) Street following which groups of young demonstrators moved to the neighborhood of the municipal offices where they were dispersed by militia units.

100 Arrested in Szczecin

LD010822 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0435 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Street incidents took place in Szczecin yesterday. They began at about 1700 and were caused by the provocative behavior of groups of young people toward militia patrols. (?Their) actions intensified at about 1900, and it was decided to disperse the gathering. Teargas and water cannon were used. By 2030 calm had been restored in the center of the city and traffic was moving smoothly. Only patrols by the forces of order remained in the city center. One hundred people have been detained.

ARMY PAPER NOTES END OF EXERCISE WITH USSR

NC311254 Paris AFP in English 1245 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 31 (AFP) -- Work throughout the country this morning was "proceeding normally", the Polish news agency PAP reported today.

PAP stressed that today was a "new threat for Poland" as it was the second anniversary of the agreement reached in Gdansk between the government and the Solidarity trade union, suspended by martial law declared last December 13.

It said that Poles "awakened today torn with anguish", and attacked "Solidarity's political adventurers and extremists, supported by Western radios, who continue to call for demonstrations to be held."

Meanwhile, joint Polish-Soviet military "tactical" exercises which started in the Warsaw region last Thursday ended last night, the army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI reported.

It said that the exercises mobilised infantry units, tank formations, artillery batteries, signals sections and troops specialised in chemical warfare.

The daily said that General Yuri Zarudin, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Armed Forces Northern Group, attended the manoeuvres, which observers noted took place exceptionally on the outskirts of the Polish capital just on the eve of the Gdansk second anniversary.

'TERRORISTS' ARRESTED; DOCUMENTS SEIZED, QUOTED

LD010448 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] An alarming piece of news has come from Katowice. A terrorist group has been arrested there. The group was called the Regional Executive Commission. The group was organized by 33-year old Piotr M., editor of the former Katowice weekly of NSZZ Solidarity. The group comprised several other young men, including Jerzy K., engineer Jerzy S. and Eugeniusz B. During the search a duplicating machine, stencils, printing ink, organizational schemes of the Solidarity underground and instructions concerning conspiratorial activity were found in the home of Jerzy K.

In addition to this, horrifying documents were found: detailed plans for political murders and methodical instructions about how to kill people. Such a repulsive document has probably never been prepared in Poland. We shall quote it. We know that the listeners will not want to believe that Poles were preparing something of this sort for Poles and yet this is true.

Point 18 of the instructions on how to kill political opponents concerns the execution of pregnant women. If the pregnancy is not visible and the woman sentenced tries to dissuade the members of the execution group from carrying out the sentence by presenting a doctor's certificate of evidence from people present at the place, the sentence must be carried out. We quote the instructions of the terrorist group which has been arrested in Katowice.

Point D. [as heard] Execution of a sentence on a woman in a private apartment. This requires the use of firearms in view of the fact that it is impossible to predict the psychological reaction of the woman sentenced such as shouts, hysteria. End of quotation. The authors of the instructions recommend killing people using specially prepared bullets and greatly praise the effect they have. We quote: If the collarbone or a place slightly below the shoulder is hit, the upper limb becomes totally detached from the torso. If the hard bones of the skull are hit, this will cause a sudden increase of pressure in the cranium and will tear apart the back upper part of the head and will blow the brain out.

In every case, the instruction of the terrorists goes, it is recommended that shots be fired from a distance of 1.5 - 2 meters at the geometrical center of the torso, about 5 cm below the breastbone. If this place is hit, the alimentary canal will be injured and even if the spine is not damaged, the lower part of the chest will be opened up, causing pneumatosis, compression of the lungs and a speedy death. Data of this sort concerning the additional capabilities of the bullets were given as an example since they are 95 percent effective and only in the case of an exceptional coincidence will the sentenced person live until help arrives.

We read the unbelievable, horrifying instructions of the anti-socialist underground, of the group which was planning to kill political opponents. If a woman is being killed, it is recommended that shots be fired at the torso. If it is necessary to execute a sentence by hanging, we quote, a heavy object must above all first be tied to the feet of the sentenced woman since the weight of the body is too small in comparison with the strength of the neck vertebra. And further on: In order to avoid noise it is necessary to gag the person sentenced. Good results are achieved using a small enema bag filled with sand. Rope for hanging, the so-called halter, should be covered with soap in order to achieve the right slide. The use of a thick piano cord, instead of a rope, brings good results.

The executioner's instructions are detailed. The executions of the functionaries of the regime, as the terrorists put it, are to be carried out in public places. The documents found in the possession of the terrorists contain the instruction that posts be attacked with grenades. Descriptions of arms, ways of using them and drafts of the organizational network of the underground are there. Sabotage and provocations aimed at galvanizing Solidarity members who do not belong to the conspiracy to demonstrate and riot are envisaged.

All these drafts were found in the home of the 26-year old Jerzy K.

Political terrorism is a thing unknown in Poland. There is no place in Polish imagnation for murdering opponents. We thus know that listening to these horrid things, everyone will think: This is not so; this cannot be true. Settling political accounts by killing people -- in Poland this sounds past all belief. Unfortunately, this is true. Further information about the terrorist group arrested in Katowice will be published soon. Credible evidence will be presented.

The underground opposition is beginning to reach a dangerous stage of doggedness [zacietrzewienie]. This has been reflected in street excesses, provocations and in putting young people at risk. The illegal weekly MAZOWSZE on 18 August carried an appeal by Zbigniew Bujak for street demonstrations which have been decided by the so-called Provisional Coordinating Commission. Bujak wrote: We are aware of the fact that victims might result from the decision of the Provisional Coordinating Commission.

Political opponents are beginning to display an increasingly great ruthlessness. The plans of the Katowice terrorists represent terrifying evidence of this.

NEED FOR QUIET, CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY STRESSED

Glemp's Remarks Cited

LD311534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp visited Lublin Voivodship today. In Dys, near Lublin, the primate blessed and formally laid a cornerstone for a monastery which is being built in that community. During the ceremony the primate celebrated a Holy Mass and delivered a sermon to the faithful who gathered there in great numbers.

While concentrating on religious matters, he also touched upon the country's social problems. He emphasized the need for calm, peace and maturity. He stated that many social disquiets are tormenting our everyday life and that although many solutions for emerging from the crisis are being proposed, some of them are too radical and thus not in accordance with the spirit of Christianity. Following the errors which emerged from the workers' protest 2 years ago, one should not lapse into new errors. That is why hasty steps ought to be excluded, steps which could endanger anyone's life.

Minister Urges Caution

LD010800 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Speech by Minister of Education Prof Boleslaw Faron; date and place not given; recorded]

[Excerpts] Yesterday street incidents occurred in certain towns. Calm is needed by the public, by (?your) parents, by the school, by you. So, I earnestly ask you to act today, in the coming days, and throughout the whole school year in a way which will make it possible to quickly stabilize life in our country, quickly lift martial law and reconstruct our economy. We can achieve this through the joint efforts of the young and the old. I appeal to you, boys and girls, with a warm and heartfelt appeal for caution and sobriety when assessing the various phenomena of our social life, for it is this that at the moment expresses the sense of civil responsibility for our native home, for the fate of socialism which made our country independent and sovereign, which assured Poland its proper political position in Europe and in the world, which has carried out the unprecedented educational and cultural advance of our society.

People Want Peaceful Life

LD311004 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Correspondent Frantisek Sojka report from Warsaw]

[Text] According to Polish television last night, supplies of metal bars, chains, truncheons and so forth have been found in Warsaw, Krakow and Lublin. Representatives of antisocialist forces want to use these weapons to incite street disturbances and to attack public security forces. Another illegal transmitter of the so-called Solidarity has also been discovered.

If we add to this the illegal press for printing pamphlets which was discovered, and the inflammatory broadcasts by Western radio stations, there can be no doubt that the counterrevolutionary forces, financially and materially supported by the West, are continuing to strive for provoking dangerous confrontation.

Two years have passed since the signing of the so-called Gdansk agreements. During the past 2 years Poland has experienced a difficult and complicated period. All the antisocialist forces combined to attack the people's power and socialism under the banner of the so-called Solidarity. However, the state of emergency announced in December last year, put an end to their angry and furious attacks. The gradual normalization and stabilization of the situation, however, displeases the enemies of People's Poland. They continue in their efforts to drag Poland into an abyss of chaos and uncontrolled emotions.

The answer to the question of what the Polish people truly want is given by working people today in their interviews to the radio, television and the daily press. They say clearly: We want to live and work in peace.

Prudence, Responsibility Urged

LD010452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0205 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] As one could see in the TV newscast yesterday, in which photographs of the incidents in Warsaw and other towns were shown, groups of young people and youngsters mainly took part in the incidents. They did not heed the numerous appeals by the Civic Militia [MO] and threw stones at militiamen. The situation was similar in other centers where the MO dispersed groups of youth who were engaging in adventures, using tear gas. Young people were overturning benches, trash cans and refuse containers, destroying the pavements and pulling out paving stones.

The so-called Radio Free Europe and other subversive broadcasting stations will, of course, try to make us believe that this was a social protest. But the inhabitants of towns, and especially the workers in major industries, took a clearly reluctant attitude toward the provocations yesterday.

We all need prudence and a sense of responsibility, something that patriotism and a civic attitude make imperative. This means that it is necessary to oppose all provocations aimed at destroying internal calm in our country. Let us take a look at the instigators and at their true objectives. They are acting, after all, with the support of the United States and other rightwing Western States. It is difficult to suppose in any way that these cold war circles, which are in favour of arms escalation, are concerned with building a Polish socialist state and social justice.

SOLIDARITY BOARD MEMBER SURRENDERS IN WODZISLAW

LD311536 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Jan (Wasilewski) member of the board of the Municipal Coordinating Commission of Solidarity, who has been in hiding since 13 December, has reported to the regional headquarters of the Civic Militia in Wodzislaw, Katowice Voivodship. He was released after a talk.

ARRESTS REPORTED; PRINTING MATERIALS DESTROYED

Radio Chief Arrested

LD311440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The Interior Ministry security services have detained in Warsaw 42-year old Zbigniew Romaszewski, a scientific worker.

Zbigniew Romaszewski was one of the founders of the so-called Workers' Defense Committee -- later the Self-Defense Committee KOR -- where he held the post of head of the Intervention Bureau. He was also a member of the National Commission of NSZZ Solidarity and one of the leading activists of the Mazowsze region where he was in charge of the Intervention Commission.

During the period of martial law Zbigniew Romaszewski embarked on activity in the conspiratorial structure of Solidarity and at that time was in charge of so-called Radio Solidarity and was a member of the illegal, so-called Mazowsze Regional Executive Committee. During his activity in KOR and later in NSZZ Solidarity Zbigniew Romaszewski represented the extreme, adventurist trend. After 13 December, 1981, he played a leading role in the underground structures of Solidarity, implemented a program of open confrontation with the state authorities and firmly supported the organization of all kind of provocative actions, including those today. Apart from Zbigniew Romaszewski, 40-year-old Andrzej Machalski, proprietor of a private crafts workshop was also arrested. Andrzej Machalski was a close collaborator of Romaszewski in organizing the conspiratorial structures of Romaszewski in organizing the conspiratorial structures of Solidarity.

Both the above-mentioned persons were found to have a number of documents which pointed to their criminal nature against the legal order of the state. The prosecutor has applied a provisional custody order on Zbigniew Romaszewski and Andrzej Machalski. The investigation of the case continues.

Printing Press Destroyed

LD312124 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The security services of the voivodship headquarters of Civic Militia in Kielce have destroyed an illegal printing press in one of the private apartments. Eryk H. 21, secondary school pupil [Liceum Ogolnoksztalcace], has been caught redhanded producing leaflets. Elzbieta K., 24, employee of the higher school of visual arts in Kielce, has also been caught in the process of distributing leaflets in town.

The security organs found various printing equipment along with several hundred bulletins of the so-called Committee of Social Resistance of the Swietokrzyskie Region in a flat belonging to activists of the so-called underground Solidarity.

In connection with these facts the military garrison prosecutor's office in Kielce has instituted an investigation and issued warrants of arrest for several persons. A dozen or so people have been interned and detained.

Former Internee Caught

LD311832 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Printing materials have been found at the home of (Ryszard W.), former chairman of the factory committee of NSZZ Solidarity at one of Bytom's industrial enterprises. (Ryszard W.) was released from internment on 6 March.

However, he did not cease activities which are in violation of the martial law decree. Several thousand pieces of type of various sizes together with equipment and chemicals used to print leaflets have been found in his apartment and garage in Swietochlowice. The confiscated printing equipment is of Western manufacture. Eighty-three packages of paper were also found. All this was placed in cartons of food parcels sent from Western countries. Officials of the voivodship headquarters of the Civic Militia in Katowice are investigating the matter under the supervision of the prosecutor.

Railroad Conductor Detained

LD312150 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2100 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] At 0445 today, near Ustrzyn in Olsztyn Voivodship, functionaries of the Civic Militia detained 29-year-old B. Boleslaw, a Polish state railways conductor. He cut off 30 telephone cables, sawed through one of the poles, and left explosives at other poles. Beside this, he tied up the remaining cables, causing a shortcircuit. This disrupted the trains on the Ketrzyn-Korsze route. An S-1 military grenade was found in the detainee's apartment. He admitted to the acts during the interrogation.

WARSAW TV REPORTS STONING OF BUS DRIVER

LD312122 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2120 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Here are the results of the provocations by the political underground: Stones were the response to the calls for national accord. The driver of a bus was working; he was transporting people. He was stoned and is seriously injured. He is in a hospital.

MEDIA COMMENTS ON 31 AUGUST DEMONSTRATIONS

TRYBUNA LUDU Commentary

LD010856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 1 Sep 82

[From the press review]

[Text] All morning papers comment on the street disturbances which took place yesterday in several cities throughout the country. TRYBUNA LUDU says that although the anniversary of the signing the August agreements was, above all, a day of calm work, there were some who wanted to use it as a pretext for satisfying their political ambitions and aspirations which are aimed against Poland. They acted in a particularly perfidious way in trying to involve those with the least experience, those most succeptible to emotions. They tried to make the young people carry out their plans.

The author of the TRYBUNA LUDU commentary, Jerzy Bielecki, states that the instigators of the disturbances created a situation in which working people had to make a choice as to whether the anniversary of the workers protest was to be a memorable, but calm day, a day of reflection, but also of looking towards the future, a day of looking for joint opportunities to accelerate the process of emerging from the crisis; or, in accordance with the desires of the underground, a suitable occasion for attempts to set us back into the not so distant past, into times of anarchy, the dismantling of the state and the weakening of its economy.

The majority of the inhabitants of our country maintained calm. Unfortunately, there were some, mainly the young, who took to the streets.

PAP Correspondent Report

LD010902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] A PAP journalist reports: 31 August is behind us. That day was awaited with great concern by the decisive majority of the public which wants calm. Extremists from the suspended Solidarity who are active in the underground, were echoed by foreign subversive centers in announcing and making lengthy preparations for disturbances and demonstrations of various sorts which, they intended, would encompass the whole country and take place on that day.

During that day, work in enterprises, offices and institutions progressed in an undisturbed way. The second anniversary of the signing of the Gdansk agreement passed without incidents or breaches in discipline in factories.

However, the social calm which had been built with toil was disturbed. That calm, which is necessary to implement the program of profound changes in the country and to overcome the crisis, was ruined in several larger centers by aggressive and provocative groups, mainly comprised of teenagers and young people.

Initial reports of the reactions of the forces hostile to us concerning the events yesterday indicate their disappointment with the limited scope of the disturbances and incidents which were to be, in the opinion of some, the beginning of an uprising and a civil war.

On several occasions, representatives of the highest party and state authorities emphasized that nobody can, nor will influence the decisions adopted in a legal and sovereign state. Let us then recall, as has already been reported by PAP which has been authorized to do so, that the path of government activities defined in the programme of the Ninth PZPR Congress will be implemented resolutely and consistently, regardless of the attempts to sabotage it.

Warsaw Radio Commentary

LD312352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2210 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The major Western press agencies have tried to create an atmosphere in Poland of an impending earthquake. This occasion should be taken to issue the specialists on Polish affairs, some of whom are accredited as correspondents in Warsaw and others of whom work in foreign agencies, with a certificate of hard work. In countless dispatches they informed the whole world about a dramatic situation in our country and predicted that tragic events would take place today. They tried to convince world public opinion that something was about to happen in Poland, according to the scenario of the underground opposition. Only one does not know what: a general strike or an armed uprising against the regime? The reports by some agencies were clearly of an instructive character, following a simple pattern: Solidarity is calling for demonstrations at such and such place, at such and such time. Shortly afterwards one could hear such reports as dispatches from Warsaw on the waves of Radio Free Europe and other Western broadcasting stations. It is these dispatches which, with the appropriate background of demagogic slogans, were to play the role of a catalyst to bring about in Poland those tragic events which has been announced in advance by some press agencies.

This evening the situation looks entirely different. Even in the afternoon some Western correspondents were broadcasting dispatches from Warsaw in which they spoke of tens of thousands of demonstrators. With every hour these numbers grew smaller to reach in the end the indisputable reality.

And the reality is such that in spite of the intentions of all the propagandists hostile to socialism, the street riots in Warsaw and several other Polish towns had neither mass character nor had been staged by the working class. Simply, smaller or larger groups of people, in the main very young people, outright teenagers, allowed themselves to be led by the propaganda of Western subversive broadcasting stations and to be prompted by the underground opposition. The street riots in Warsaw on 31 August 1982 vividly resembled events which I have seen in the streets of many Western cities in a civilization which is full of conflicts. This was, of course, an expression of our own Polish conflicts, but not the antistate earthquake which had been expected in the West and by the opposition underground.

I want to say this today, here and now, because I have been observing for months how Poland and Poles have been treated by most Western mass media. American strategists have ascribed to us the role of a spark plug by means of which they would like to blow up the edifice of the socialist community. It is just this that Western propaganda centers expect from our country. They are not succeeding, and they do not quite know how to handle themselves in such a situation. The Western press agencies do not quite know how to handle this in today's evening transmissions. Of course, they will sober up tomorrow and shower the world with commentaries. They will exaggerate into gigantic proportions each tragic event which can always happen in a street commotion. I do not doubt, however, that in the ranks of foreign journalists accredited to Warsaw the doubt is growing as to whether they can maintain the role of spokesmen of the political opposition that some of them have assumed without risking being accused of blindness -- the worst accusation for a journalist.

SKIRMISHES REINFORCE FRUSTRATIONS, DIVISIONS

LD0010124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Commentary by Maciej Drus]

[Text] You already know the reports on yesterday's events in the country. It is too early yet for a fuller assessment of them, for first conclusions. Already now a bitter reflection comes to mind. In Poland, which is striding along the road of normalization with such difficulty, street disturbances and skirmishes with forces of order have occurred in various cities. This does not influence our moods positively nor does it bring closer the much expected moment when martial law and the rigors connected with it will be suspended.

These phenomena, no doubt, reinforce the mental frustration of a society tired not only of the difficult living conditions but also of the tension which has persisted for many months. Our society needs other, positive stimuli to encourage active participation in (?avoiding) Polish crises. On account of this one should regret that more events have occured which can additionally divide the people, even with respect to these events, in their assessments, conclusions and stances. Most attention is attached to this by those whom it is difficult to call friends of Poland and Poles.

They were probably counting on more, on more serious disruptions of life in our country, on a clear weakening of the authorities. Even if they are disappointed, we cannot pass over events which may harm Poland, which weaken its internal forces and international position.

Principal questions connected with the events of the last day of August are: What was their aim? Whom do they serve? Whom do they support and whom do they weaken? If this was to have been a trial, then against whom and against what? And particularly now when the authorities treat realization of the idea of national accord and socialist renewal as the supreme task, as its own and the society's holy obligation.

One may even have doubts as to the efficiency and consistency of people who influence the fate of the accords to a greater extent than an average citizen. But one cannot negate, upset the principle itself of the necessity of national rebirth. Where trust is concerned there now exists formerly unknown possibilities for its consolidation through social supervision, control of execution of decisions important for the society, through influencing those decisions.

However, all this requires a different stance than negation, a different look at our present and future. Poland will not be reborn in the streets, will not grow stronger, will not shake off hardships. This, no doubt, is an obvious truth. (?It is sad) that it has to be remembered on the anniversary of the tragic September 1939 and on the anniversary of signing the social agreements which must be fulfilled and which will be fulfilled.

'SEASONED OPPORTUNISTS' MANIPULATE DEMONSTRATORS

LD011018 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Jerzy Wojdyla commentary]

[Text] Yesterday PAP wrote: The citizens of our country approached this day with a sense of unease and internal confusion. The threat of renewed unrest hung over Poland, imposed by the obdurate political adventurists. However, we all [word indistinct] hoped things would go well, that there would be calm. This was confirmed by the reports coming in from all over the country that work in industrial enterprises was proceeding normally, that new economic initiatives had been undertaken, that the whole work force turned up for the second shift.

But the obdurate did not relinquish their plans. Premeditatedly, they prepared to lead people out onto the streets. We all saw them yesterday on the television news; young, often underage, the sort who haven't ever worked yet to earn a piece of bread but who want to overthrow, make demands, demonstrate, pick up paving stones. In reality they are naive, they can be manipulated and are unaware that they are an instrument in the hands of seasoned opportunists who are not concerned about Poland and the good of the nation but about their own ambitions and thirst to seize power.

Correspondents of the Western press, radio and television correspondents also prepared themselves carefully for yesterday. For them, every fracas is an opportunity to collect eye-catching material, all the more so since their headquarters want reports to fit in with their propaganda assumptions. We all know (?them). Over the past 2 weeks, and with particular intensity, the Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish have presented a detailed scenario for the incidents planned in Warsaw and in other towns; they have provided instructions and information, and made recommendatins.

In its evening edition yesterday [as heard] THE LONDON TIMES wrote: Demonstrations in Poland will be both dangerous and fruitless. One has to admit that this formulation was prompted by British political sobriety. Truly, we know from our own press, radio and television that the distrubances have caused a lot of damage and unhappiness. They were also fruitless. They did not achieve the goals set by the extremists. Quite the reverse. They can contribute to the prolongation of martial law in our country and of the many inconveniences it entails.

THE TIMES forecast: If Solidarity fails to assemble a large number of demonstrators, it will suffer political and moral defeat. We ourselves can now answer this hypothesis. The work forces at the work enterprises did not joint the demonstrators. The working class does not feel that takin; to the streets will resolve our affairs and disentangle complicated problems. All evening and late into the night we watched the telexes of the Western press agencies transmitting from Warsaw. They were all couched in the style of I see and I describe, or I haven't seen but I, too, am describing.

Only a few of them bestowed the name of worker on the brawling youths. They all described the explosions of firecrackers and tear gas, the helicopters circling over the town, the color of the water from the militia water-cannons. They reported after the manner of wartime frontline reports.

No one drew political conclusions from what was happening in Warsaw and in a few of our other towns. No one could or was able to. I think a sober political assessment of the events would not have pleased the bosses at their headquarters for they would have diverged from the assumptions and decisions made at the top. I can imagine how difficult the situation in which Western press and radio journalists find themselves is.

Once again, admittedly, it has been possible to bring the young out onto the streets, paying no heed to their lack of experience in politics and life and exposing them to repression. For what does someone else's health, liberty, future and life matter to them? Just a means to the achievement of egoistic ends, blind instruments naively believing (?attractive) slogans.

RADIO EXPRESSES REGRET FOR 'DRAMATIC HOURS'

LD312242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Aleksander Lubanski welcomes listeners at the turn of August and September. I will not greet you with the traditional "good evening" because unfortunately neither yesterday evening nor afternoon [31 Aug] were good for us Poles. It is hard to assess on the spot the facts and events occurring in a great tension and excitement of minds. Therefore, in opening the magazine program "Yesterday in Poland," I would like only to express regret that after all we once again have had to experience dramatic hours; that there is still no calm under the Polish sky.

COMMENTARY COMPARES EVENTS TO 'HORROR FILM'

LD010012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2305 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Commentary by Hanna Swierszczakowska]

[Text] For the societies of many countries, the events in Poland are yet another showing of a horror film, all the more gripping because it is real, the viewer not knowing which part of this film will be the last one. Only we calm ourselves [words indistinct] and (?every) worker with experience and qualifications cannot speak calmly about those people who are trying to destroy the results of their long years of effort, that the young generation in People's Poland is not composed exclusively of those who still have not contributed anything good to the common pot but are the first to spit into its contents.

We know all this, we who live here, learn and work here, who bring up the children and look worriedly into the future, for we know, too, that there is not room for everyone under a foreign, even though the bluest, sky; that what is thoughtlessly destroyed today will have to be reconstructed by joint effort tomorrow; and that nobody will let us off that work, least of all those whose incomes are in direct proportion to the unrest in Polish cities. The satisfied and pleased, though greedy for sensation, observer of the Polish film will not examine who really went out into the streets of Warsaw, Wroclaw and Gdansk and who worked for many weeks for a peaceful commemoration of the anniversary of the agreements in Nowa Huta, Gdynia and Gorzow [word indistinct].

The effect is what counts. Lesser or greater, that is unimportant. The duty correspondents of Western agencies will be able to make professional use of urgently gathered material. What counts is that something happened again in Poland, that it will be talked and written about for several weeks to come.

The journalists of Free Europe are, I can see it, already rubbing their hands at the thought of the blood-chilling stories with which they will delight their listeners until the next time. How many bitter experiences are necessary for Poles for immature lovers of adventure and incorrigible politicos to comprehend even this fundamental truth: that a tightening up of the regulations of the state of martial law is the lowest price that society can pay for their shortsightedness and unforgiveable lack of responsibility?

GOVERNMENT RESPECT FOR AUGUST AGREEMENTS NOTED

LD311436 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 31 Aug 82

[There Is No Turning Back From Improvement of the Republic -- PAP headline]

[Text] PAP Warsaw 30 Aug -- The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU in its Tuesday edition carries a front-page commentary entitled as above -- referring to the second anniversary of signing the August agreements.

The daily said, in part: "Numerous facts show that the state leadership, in spite of the protracted oppressive crisis, has not backed down from anything which was part of the essence of the August agreements, from the workers' postulates. The Sejm has approved many weighty laws regulating the country's life in an innovative way. Solutions being taken up by the government are designed to distribute more justly what we have managed to produce. Although not without difficulties, the situation in the economy is normalizing. The state authorities have been conducting many social consultations to ensure that the final decisions are the best possible. The government systematically informs the public about its activities, finding increasing support for its new initiatives which often go much farther than commitments made by the previous government two years ago.

"The authorities fully respect the idea of the August agreements, but at the same time they must oppose those who long ago have broken them, cancelled and rejected by their destructive opposition activity, having forgotten very quickly the workers' postulates.

"Today, the political opponents want again to stir up provocative upheavals because they feel that they are losing ground as the situation returns to normal."

"Representatives of the highest authorities have repeatedly declared that there is no turning back from the programme of socialist renewal approved by the 9th PUWP Congress. The analysis of the political, economic and social life before August 1980 shows that the method used then to rule the state could not guarantee an undisturbed development of Poland. Following years of transformations, our country has achieved a new stage of development, and a new quality of social aspirations and consciousness of the citizens.

"This is why the 9th congress had to draft a new programme and map out new directions and style of work of the party and the authorities.

"This is well understood by those who by placing their signatures under the declaration of the political parties and religious groups, under the Sejm declaration, are creating the patriotic movement for national rebirth. It constitutes a fresh attempt to implement national accord by all who honestly want to improve social relations and restore meaning to the values which are upheld by a majority of the citizens.

"This exactly is the best way of implementing the workers' aspirations which lay at the basis of the August agreement signed two years ago."

DEMONSTRATIONS WILL NOT CHANGE GOVERNMENT LINE

LD010650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 1 Sep 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] "The Street Will Not Decide the Future of The Country" -- this is the title of a commentary in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. Adam Glowacki, the author of the article, stresses that the instigating shouts coming from the streets had no response because people are not attracted by anarchy, lawlessness and chaos. Yesterday's events will not change the line of the government activity -- a line based on the ninth party congress, a line of renewal and accord. After all, we have only one Poland, one country whose fate depends, first and foremost, upon ourselves. This obvious truth sounds particularly eloquent on the day of the anniversary of the tragic September which was a result of the country's internal weakness and the political blindness of its leaders at the time. It is characteristic of history that it likes to repeat itself frequently. May our joint wisdom, after the damage, effectively block the road for people who are premeditatedly pushing us into the abyss of national tragedy. This is a time when it is necessary to sacrifice much in order to save everything.

PAPERS VIEW SEPTEMBER 1939, PRESENT CRISIS

LD010732 Warsaw PAP in English 0713 GMT 1 Sep 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Warsaw 1 Sep -- ZYCIE WARSZAWY in an article by Janusz Stefanowicz entitled "The Message of the September" said: "The tragedy of the September exploded all myths, and the common participation by Poland and the Soviet Union in the war against the Nazi aggression created a chance for Poland at last to base her security on new and solid international foundation. With the passing years this alliance has become the socially unquestionable basis of Poland's sovereignty and security. For the first time ever, precisely against the background of illusions so dearly paid for, we have arrived at the uniform understanding of the country's vital national interests. This is a great success, but the aberration of the political opposition of late has also touched this sphere affecting above all the minds of those who have neither experienced the September of 1939 nor have learned its message. The memory of the September is a warning which the Poles have the duty to sound, not only for the benefit of their own national future but for the good of the entire international community as well," said ZYCIE WARSZAWY in conclusion.

In a commentary on the same subject the party daily TRYBUNA LUDU said: "As a member of the powerful socialist community and the defensive Warsaw Treaty we have today neighbours and proven allies at all frontiers. We are linked by the unbreakable alliance with the great power -- the Soviet Union. The strengthening of this proven alliance as the basis of our independent existence is also a relevant conclusion from the September," said the paper. "The memory of the September also entails a warning for the world which today is confronted with the adventurist policy of armaments of the aggressive U.S. and NATO circles hostile to detente, which flout mankind's peaceful aspirations and realities of the nuclear arms era. Therefore the motto: 'may the September never repeat itself' is an extremely topical call for vigilance and the stepping up of the struggle by nations to consolidate international political and economic security against the policy of dictate -- a struggle for peaceful coexistence," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

WESTERN BROADCASTS TERMED 'PROPAGANDA SUBVERSION'

AU311215 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Aug 82 p 7

[Commentary signed 'I.K.': "Against Propaganda Subversion"]

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic has protested to diplomatic representatives of the United States, France, Great Britain and the FRG resident in Warsaw against the propaganda subversion being waged against Poland by radio stations in these countries.

The facts which the Foreign Ministry statement makes use of and which are generally known fully confirm that the radio programs broadcast by these Western countries have recently caused an escalation in anti-Polish propaganda to an extent never before experienced.

In order that our words do not seem unfounded, let us quote these facts:

An analysis of the contents of programs from Radio Free Europe, the Voice of America, Radio France Internationale, the BBC and Deutsche Welle from 15 July to 15 August this year reveals that there has been as much as a threefold growth in the quantity of material of an offensive nature compared to previous months. In other words, those using these powerful Western stations and aiming their broadcasts at Poland for reasons known best to themselves have recognized that it is necessary and essential to step up the subversive activity against us on their wavelengths. In practical terms, this means that almost every Solidarity underground leaflet, every issue of a conspiratorially published paper and every statement by some "leader" or other acting inside Poland, or especially abroad, which incites people to cause unrest and bloodshed is gaining huge publicity. Let us add that this is a kind of publicity which makes it possible for a relatively small number of ringleaders of anti-government manifestations to get through to large sections of the community. So it is not a question of some kind of "normal", uncontrolled influex of information, but of intense and concentrated broadcasting of speeches which directly and demagogically incite people into disturbances, revanchism and even -- there is no use hiding it -- fratricidal civil war.

Of course the contents of the anti-Polish radio propaganda broadcast by the West are not all like this. The subversive material directly referred ot above constitutes more or less 40 percent of the total content. But the remaining 60 percent also plays an important role in the programs aimed at destabilizing Poland, for these are mass attacks on the foundations of the contemporary raison d'etre of Poles, often psychologically refined and politically prepared in an appropriate way.

There is no doubt in the light of the above facts that only opponents of Poland and avowed enemies of peaceful coexistence and international detente can be interested in creating such a big campaign. Only one who is bent on weakening Poland and at the same time causing a deep breach in the community of socialist countries can act in this way. So this is another manifestation of the same kind of orientation which U.S. President Ronald Reagan fully represented in his speech that marked the beginning of the so-called enslaved nations' week.

Poland's official protest throws a harsh light on the practices which, as a result of the mass propaganda attacks by the radio stations of four major Western countries, are striving to achieve citizenship rights among certain circles, for this is unceremonious meddling in the domestic affairs of other countries and constant provocation and violation of Poland's sovereign rights. This is the sort of disinformation which, in its objective, but mostly subjective sense, is the same as declaring psychological war on Poland.

RUMORS OF FOOD PRICE INCREASE DENIED

LD311420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Rumors have been spread in some of the country's towns, including Rzeszow, Gdansk and Warsaw, about an alleged plan to increase food prices. A PAP journalist was told in the prices office and in the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services that the rumors are not true. They are being fabricated and disseminated deliberately in order to arouse additional anxiety in the community.

MILITIAMEN, WORKERS DISCUSS SPECULATION

AU311349 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Aug 82 p 2

[J.O. report: "Workers' Support for the Militia's Activities"]

[Text] An interesting meeting has taken place at the chief citizens' militia command between militiamen and workforce representatives from 15 large Warsaw enterprises.

The subject was how to combat speculation -- a phenomenon which has recently become too troublesome socially and which is disorganizing the market, a market which of course is not rich. Col Henryk Nasilowski and Col Tadeusz Stasiak, representatives from the chief citizens' militia command office for battle against economic offenses, presented the results achieved up to now in the battle against speculation, stressing unanimously that the militia's possibilities have been basically exhausted.

The burden of battling against these manifestations of social pathology has fallen mainly on the militia in close cooperation with professional control inspectors, above all the state trade inspectorate. During the last dozen months and longer there has been a lack of social control, and internal control inside ministries, enterprises, stores, warehouses and transport facilities is functioning poorly.

We know that the problem of speculation would definitely solve itself if store shelves were full, but this is not feasible in the very near future. Under no circumstances can the battle against the black market be stopped. Nevertheless, its success will depend on the attitudes of the community and on a general condemnation of speculators by those who are robbed and who quite simply support with their hard-earned money dodgers, do-nothings and cheats.

Since the vision of a stabilized, well-functioning market is still far away, the militia and bodies of professional and social control cooperating with it are faced with the task of improving tactics in combating offenses involving speculation.

The representatives from Warsaw enterprises touched on a great deal of subjects -- we will refer to them on more than one occasion, especially since similar kinds of meetings have been announced for the future. But the meaning of their speeches was similar and unanimous: speculation, haste and uneconomical management are encountering a general condemnation and are also leading to social tensions.

All the speakers who had touched on the issue of the regulations in force in our country to combat speculation stressed without exception that the sanctions in this respect are rather lax. Having to pay a fine of Z2,000 or even Z15,000, which is the maximum fine that can be imposed, is merely a trifle for a speculator today. An "operational" [operatywny] speculator will make up for it in a few hours.

In fact, the law on combating speculation adopted a year ago was out of date the moment it came into effect. Today its liberalism is clear. Therefore changes were demanded in the regulations and a sharpening of punishment for people carrying out dealings on the black market.

The way the situation looks today, it quite simply pays to speculate, and the people carrying out this procedure are not always backward. They reason in economic terms, even though this is thievish economics.

The workforce representatives made many concrete proposals for direct cooperation with citizens' militia bodies. Among them was a proposal to inform the militia about people leaving their jobs, which they decide to do with one aim: They do not feel like working honestly and prefer to speculate, figuring out how not to work and still live well. Workers are no different from militiamen in the eyes of these people. The representatives from the enterprises used the opportunity to point out the shortcomings in the work of the militia. They said above all that district militiamen and employees of district police stations should be more active than they have been, up to now. For they know their own districts like the back of their hand, yet they do not always resolutely intervene in black market dealings going on in private places.

This first meeting between workers and militiamen has certainly been useful for both sides.

PHENOMENA OF ECONOMIC OFFENCES EXAMINED

AU3O1428 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Emil Bil report: "Sanctions Are Only One of the Ways To Fight Speculation and Wastage"]

[Text] A press conference took place on 24 August at the office of the prosecutor-general of the Polish People's Republic during which Franciszek Rusek, the prosecutor-general, informed people about the steps being taken by the peace-keeping forces and judicial bodies aimed at strengthening the legal order and opposing and preventing crime, especially wastage, uneconomical management and speculation.

As a result of the activities which had been taken up, last year prosecutors referred 3,473 indictments involving speculation to courts, covering 4,170 persons. Some 65 percent of these had been accused of illegally trading in alcohol. The figures for the first half of 1982 also show that speculation has increased, together with the activities of the peace-keeping forces to combat this threatening phenomenon. Prosecutors have referred 3,198 indictments to courts involving speculation and misappropriation of public property within a period of 6 months. Some 4,272 persons have been charged.

Social unrest not only causes a growth in crime, it also causes preventive measures to have little effect. Up to 31 January 1981, courts tried 3,306 persons accused of speculation, sentencing 3,056, acquitting 79 and dismissing the cases of 169 persons. During the first half of 1982, courts tried 3,003 persons accused of speculation. They sentenced 2,583, acquitted 174 and dismissed the cases of 244.

The rather lenient sentences meted out by courts for offences which are socially harmful because of their mass nature arouse not only surprise, but also indignation. Of these 2,583 persons accused, 1,204 were sentenced to deprivation of freedom, 332 persons were sentenced to restriction of their freedom and 1,051 persons were fined. It is worth adding here that only 12 persons were sentenced to more than 2 years, 796 persons were sentenced for periods up to 1 year and 145 persons were sentenced to 6 months. And in order to give a more complete picture of the activities of Temida [as published] with the aid of martial law regulations during a period of intensified sanctions, it is also worth adding that 85.8 percent of those convicted of speculation are enjoying a conditional suspension of their deprivation of freedom. So can one here speak about the fulfillment of the basic requirement of social justice and the proper application of the law? Is the principle that crime does not pay, which is professed by penal policy, being heeded?

Great importance in combatting phenomena of speculation is also attached to the jurisdiction of the criminal courts which examine a considerable number of offences involving speculation. Because of its duty as a supervisory body, the office of the prosecutor-general is controlling this jurisdiction. And here many discrepancies and cases of leniency have been observed in relation to those who have committed offences of lesser importance, including cases of petty speculation. For example, from 1 October 1981 to 31 January 1982 the average fine for speculation in Warsaw was only Z3,150. Only in two cases did the fine exceed Z3,150.

Besides speculation, another phenomenon which arouses public indignation is waste of public property and uneconomical management. In 1981 a total of 58,568 economic offenses were recorded. The number of offenses involving criminal uneconomical management rose by over 40 percent. A serious growth in economic offenses occurred during the first half of 1982. These amounted to 45,529 compared to 27,853 in the first half of 1981. General losses resulting from uneconomical management have also increased considerably, from Z646 million in the first half of 1981 to Z1 billion in the second half of 1982. The real losses and extent of wastage and uneconomical management are much higher than has been revealed up to now.

The most threatening phenomenon, against which a resolute battle has to be waged, are economic offences involving economic sabotage. These are neither the result of an aroused desire to achieve gains nor of a failure to do one's official duty, nor oversight. They are the result of deliberate activity to harm the state and the community. The files of the citizens' militia and those of prosecuting bodies record cases of deliberate food wastage, especially meat products, fish, fruit and vegetables. This also concerns the breeding industry.

We must declare a resolute and relentless battle against these phenomena, for wastage of food articles in a situation of such drastic shortages is a crime and it must be investigated and punished with exceptional severity.

ANTIPROFITEERING ACTION CARRIED OUT IN GDANSK

LD301914 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Another antiprofiteering action has been carried out at the Gdansk emporium by the militia and workers from the Paris Commune shipyard. As a result 57 persons have been detained. Ten preliminary proceedings have been initiated, 9 cases have been referred to the collegium, and 15 persons have been fined. Goods worth Z240,000 have been confiscated.

FINANCIAL AID FOR LOW-INCOME CITIZENS OUTLINED

LD311120 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Aug (PA) -- A government decision on one-time financial grants to the lowest-paid citizens and families comes into force on 1 September. In adopting this decision, the Council of Ministers was guided by (?a desire) to render emergency assistance to those most affected by the rise in living costs. Additional assistance will be rendered to pensioners according to aid and disability where their pensions do not exceed Z3,500 per month. Invalids in the first and second categories and those receiving family disability allowances will each be allotted Z3,000, and invalids in the third category and those receiving pensions as part of the agricultural workers' pension system will be paid a single allowance of Z2,000. Apart from these groups, assistance will be offered to those who receive family allowances -- that is, families whose income does not exceed Z3,500. A single payment of Z2,000 will be granted to each member of such a family.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE ENDS IN WARSAW 31 AUG

LD311230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The 6-day deliberations of the 32nd Pugwash conference have ended in Warsaw.

They were attended by some 200 scholars from 40 countries and every continent. The conference, consisting of scientists endeavoring to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and to consolidate international security, was held on the 25th anniversary of the first Pugwash conference. The current conference dealt with the present danger of an outbreak of a nuclear conflict.

Taking the floor at the final session, the chairwoman of the Pugwash movement, Nobel Prize Laureat Prof Dorothy Modgkin, said that although a nuclear war has not broken out yet, the ever more frequent local conflicts, including the Falkland conflict and the exacerbation of the Middle East crisis, augment the risk of such a war. Consequently the targets mapped out by the members of the Pugwash movement continue to be topical.

HIGH LEVEL OF COAL PRODUCTION REPORTED

LD311408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] There have been 8 months of peaceful, regular and productive work in the work enterprises of the Ministry of Mining and Power Industry. The result is that over 126.5 million tons of anthracite have been extracted by the miners since the beginning of the year. Despite the holiday period, extraction is proceeding at a regular rate during the summer months and is maintaining a high level. In August the miners supplied 15.8 million tons of coal to the economy.

POWER INDUSTRY PREPARATIONS FOR WINTER OUTLINED

LD311430 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The power industry is preparing for the autumn and winter peak period. The repair teams have already repaired power units with a combined power of over 13,500 megawatts. The repair crews' work is being hampered by quite a considerable shortage of various materials and spare parts. Fuel supplies in power station and thermal power station storage yards amount to over 5.5 million tons of coal. This provides for 30 days of uninterrupted work in the winter period.

SOCIOPOLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING REPORTED

AU311413 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[PAP report: "Meeting of the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee]

[Excerpts] The government press office reports that the Council of Ministers' Sociopolitical Committee met on 25 August under the chairmanship of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski, Deputy Premier Edward Kowalczyk also took part in the session.

The Sociopolitical Committee examined and adopted the principles presented by the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and the Polish Socialist Students' Union for granting aid to college students.

Next The Sociopolitical Committee held a preliminary discussion on the concepts and aims of social policy for 1983-90. A basic aim of social policy is to consistently implement the socialist principles of social justice and to support equality in all areas of life. These principles should be implemented above all by means of state aid in order to give better chances in life to those people who, for various reasons, are in a worse situation than others.

An important feature of social policy is protecting social achievements and restricting the social effects of the economic crisis concerning food, housing, health protection, education, culture and other areas which have a decisive influence on the living conditions of most working people. Social policy must also help achieve economic stability and pave the way for a further development of the economy and of the community.

Therefore, it should be closely connected with the economic aims and tasks which have been laid down in the 3-year plan up to 1985 and in the preliminary plan for 1986-90. The planned changes in production involved with the implementation of economic reform and the orientation of economic policy to speed up structural changes despite the exceptionally difficult domestic restrictions should make it better meet people's needs.

Taking into consideration the harsh restrictions on development in the coming years, the Sociopolitical Committee recognized that resources must be concentrated during this time on health protection, teaching and book publishing. As far as financial benefits are concerned, the principle should be adopted whereby those who are the worst off should be given special protection.

In the next point in the agenda, the Sociopolitical Committee discussed the results of examining and checking on scientific research programs. A joint report on this subject was presented by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and the Polish Academy of Sciences.

The Sociopolitical Committee acquainted itself with the stage of work reached on the bill on the dissemination of culture and on the rights and duties of workers in culture. It was decided to urgently appoint an interministerial working team to prepare final proposals from ministries and to help them reach conclusions.

In the next point in the agenda, the committee examined a report on book publishing this year. In accordance with Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski's appeal, the publishing industry this year is fulfilling a program aimed at increasing book publishing by 25 percent compared to 1981. On the basis of the results achieved during the first half of this year, it was determined that there is a real chance of achieving an increase in book publishing by one-quarter this year. Nevertheless, further effort by workers in the publishing and printing industry and by workers in other areas on whom book production depends is essential.

The Sociopolitical Committee also discussed the work going on in the bill on how to deal with people who avoid work, which has been placed before the Sejm. As we all know, the bill has aroused controversy. However, it was said at the same time that at numerous meetings working people, mainly workers, are expressing concern that work on the law is proceeding slowly. The Sociopolitical Committee decided that government representatives, acting in the interests of working people, will see to it that work on the law is speeded up.

RADIO REPORTS DEATH OF WLADYSLAW GOMULKA

LD010654 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee announces with deep regret that on 1 September, in the early morning, Comrade Wladyslaw Gomulka died. He was a prominent activist of the Polish and international workers movement, secretary general of the PZPR Central Committee from 1943 to 1948 and first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee in the period 1956 - 70.

MOJSOV SUMMARIZES STOCKHOLM NONALIGNED MEETING

LD312130 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned a little over an hour ago from Stockholm where he had attended the ministerial meeting of neutral and nonaligned countries. The meeting discussed the possibilities of the resumption and successful conclusion of the Madrid CSCE conference. On arrival Lazar Mojsov stated:

[Begin Mojsov recording] The conference of nine foreign ministers of nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe ended successfully. It was short and precisely because it was a short meeting it was successful. The shorter such international conferences, the more successful they are, in fact. At the meeting there was, of course, no substantial debate about any problems we face in connection with the continuation of the Madrid conference. The meeting was significant because it was the first formal meeting at the ministerial level, and this also manifests the desire of this group of nonbloc, nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe to play a significant role in the further continuation of the Madrid conference and to serve, also as a group, in the rapprochement in the attitudes of certain main factors which have so far prevented the success of the Madrid conference.

The group expressed the desire to continue with an active role to serve other countries participating in the conference as a forum for mediation, for the exchange of views and for the rapprochement of attitudes. The group concluded that nothing needs be changed in its proposed final document, which had already been submitted to the Madrid conference, because both blocs have expressed their views of this draft as representing the only acceptable basis for further discussions. Therefore, the meeting of this group had been successful. We shall continue to remain in touch. It was decided that as early as October nonbloc nonaligned and neutral countries should again meet at the level of experts in Helsinki.

We also accepted the proposal of the foreign minister of Malta, that, should it be necessary, should there again be a stagnation in the Madrid conference, we should again meet in Malta to work toward the solution of some grave problems that we face in Europe.

Of course, the European situation is not better. Perhaps the nice weather we had in Stockholm in the closing days of this summer was the harbinger of brighter moments in the dark atmosphere of the European situation. It is significant that yesterday, by mere concatenation of circumstances, yet another dark cloud was dispersed. The group of nonaligned countries met in New York yesterday and decided finally to put an end to extensive debates and consultations about where the next, the seventh, summit of nonaligned countries should be held. A fresh consensus has now been reached that this summit should be held in New Delhi very soon.

That meeting and the one which we had yesterday seem to foreshadow a way out of the blockade in which the international communication media finds itself. Therefore, this short conference of nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe in Stockholm could be a harbinger of better ways of resolving world problems, of which the most complex are the problems caused in Europe by conflicts, rivalries and the arms race.

LCY GREETS CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD312044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1645 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a message of greeting to the 12th CPC Congress which says, among other things:

"On behalf of the LCY Central Committee, all communists, the working class, working people and nations and nationalities of the SFRY, we send the delegates to the 12th CPC Congress the most cordial greetings, comradely salutations and best wishes for successful and fruitful work. At the same time we send sincere and friendly greetings to all communists, working class and working people and members of all nationalities of the People's Republic of China.

"In over 6 decades of revolutionary struggle in exceptionally complex conditions, the CPC has achieved successes of historic significance and acquired valuable experiences in the construction of a new socialist society. The victory of the Chinese revolution ensured the country's independence and autonomy. Proceeding from general Marxist principles, the CPC has built a strategy of revolutionary struggle which constitutes a significant contribution to the world experience of socialist revolutions.

"Today, at the time of the holding the 12th congress of your party, the Chinese revolution is in a historic stage. On the basis of creative and critical summing up of the experience culled so far in the construction of socialist society, your party is boldly charting the new vision of the construction of modern socialist China with a developed material base and socialist democracy, ethics and culture. We are following with sincere sympathy and best wishes your efforts to implement gradually these aspirations in practive in line with the objective conditions.

"We are sincerely pleased about all of your achievements and wish you fresh successes in the material, social and cultural development of your country.

"The relations between the LCY and the CPC, as well as Yugoslav-Chinese relations as a whole, have been marked in the last few years by comprehensive development and continuous ascent. President Tito's visit to the People's Republic of China in 1977 was followed by an intensive development of the political relations between our two parties and countries at all levels and in all spheres.

"We express our deep conviction that the fruitful cooperation and friendly relations between the LCY and the CPC as well as between our two socialist countries will continue to develop and advance successfully and comprehensively on the principles of independence, equality and respect for one's own path to socialism. We are convinced that the development of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and cooperation on these foundations are not merely in the lasting interest of our peoples, but also of better international understanding and mutual cooperation, social progress, the strengthening of peace and the development of socialism in the world."

The telegram goes on to stress the serious exacerbation of the international situation, the arms race and the constant deepening of the gap between the developed and developing countries which portends new conflicts, upheavals and crises. Concern is also voiced about the growing clashes and wars in the world, the threatening and violation of the sovereignty of peoples and countries and the resort to the policy of force, military intervention, pressure and other forms of interference in the internal affairs of independent countries.

Particular stress is laid in the message on the growth of the forces fighting for class and national emancipation. It also stressed that "peoples are demanding with growing resolve their right to independence and development and are opposing all forms of inequality, dependence and subordination." It says that "a direct expression of such historical aspirations is also represented by the Nonaligned Movement which resists all attempts at weakening its action unity and which represents an increasingly significant independent factor in international relations."

At the end of the message, the LCY Central Committee Presidium expressed the conviction that this congress will be "a significant incentive and signpost to Chinese communists in the struggle for the interests of the Chinese working class and the prosperity of the Chinese people, for the further development of socialism in the People's Republic of China, for peace and equitable international cooperation."

STAMBOLIC RECEIVES NEW SFRY AMBASSADOR TO UN

LD311124 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received Kazimir Vidas, SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the United Nations and other international organizations, prior to his departure to take up this duty.

PRESS PREPARES FOR NONALIGNMENT DAY OBSERVATION

Movement's History Reviewed

LD311038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0908 GMT 31 Aug 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Aug 31 -- (By TANJUG editor Branko Savic) -- Nonalignment day, September 1, the day on which the historic Belgrade conference opened twenty-one years ago, will tomorrow be observed by nearly two-thirds of the world countries. The movement of nonalignment will observe the 21st anniversary of its first conference amid numerous trials, its own and global. One of the trials facing the movement of nonalignment is the two-year-long war between two nonaligned countries, Iraq and Iran, a war due to which the place and date of the seventh nonaligned summit, which was originally to open soon in Baghdad, will have to be changed.

However, neither this nor the dangerous straining of overall international relations have beclouded the prospects of the policy of nonalignment. This is confirmed by the determination of the non-aligned to adjust to the actual situation and reach a consensus on a new place where to hold the summit (most likely New Delhi) and to hold it with as short delay as possible.

The nonaligned countries in the meantime continue developing an intensive activity in the United Nations (condemnation of the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, initiatives for halting the arms race, for developing a new international economic order, etc.) as they do also continue their activity (together with neutral Europan countries) for the success of the Madrid CSCE meeting and their activity in many other international forums and institutions.

It is true that the intensified rivalry between the military-political blocs, which is already termed by some as the outbreak of "second cold world war," negatively affects also the nonaligned countries and strains certain contradictions within their movement. However, it is just as true that the aggravation of the internationnal situation spurs the nonaligned to invest even greater efforts in the struggle for preserving world peace.

The movement of nonalignment was in fact born at the time of the culmination of the cold war in the late fifties and early sixties. At the time, Tito, Nehru, An-Nasir, Sukarno, Nkrumah and a number of other statesmen, mainly of the newly liberated countries, rejected the idea of the division of the world into antagonistic military-political blocs and offered, as the alternative, equality-based cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

The size of the movement of nonalignment quadrupled over twenty years (from 25 members at the Belgrade conference to 96 members today) and its "voice of consciousness" is loudly heard whenever a people, no matter how small or big, is dealt an injustice.

The authentic principles of the policy of nonalignment have made it possible for the movement to resist the attempts of both blocs to draw the movement into their own orbit and to place it in the service of their own interests. This does not mean, however, that all members of the movement of nonalignment are fully immune to bloc influences and pressures, influences and pressures which bring about new or deepen the existing contradictions even among the nonaligned, themselves. These are, in addition to some historical legacies, the main causes of mutual disputes, conflicts and wars.

The movement of nonalignment, as a whole, has not, however, been endangered. Vietnam-Kampuchea, Iraq-Iran, Ethiopia-Somalia and some other cases are not "episodes" in the history of the movement whose authenticity and moral-political force are increasingly being recognized by bloc countries, themselves.

The current trials the nonaligned face are not graver than the trials the movement has successfully overcome in the past. Without the movement of nonalignment the world would be left to fatalism and the advocates of war, a war whose only possible outcome would be the destruction of the human civilization. Nonalignment day is, therefore, to be not only a formal observance of an anniversary, no matter how important the anniversary, but, primarily, an incentive to all progressive and peace-loving forces of the world to struggle for reason to prevail over insanity.

New Delhi Summit Site Lauded

AU311747 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] India has been formally and legally selected as the host of the next summit of nonaligned countries, the seventh. As a matter of fact, last night Cuba informed members of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries at the United Nations that, following the consultations, a consensus has been reached on holding the seventh summit of nonaligned countries in New Delhi, capital of India. As chairman of the movement, Fidel Castro has sent messages to the heads of states or governments of nonaligned countries. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses this definite solution to the problem of where to hold the seventh summit:

It was Iraq that first opened the road to solving the problem concerning the location of that important meeting by ceding its role of host of the seventh summit conference to India in the interest of preserving the unity of the Nonaligned Movement, as it announced with good reason. The movement has appraised Iraq's decision as a wise move. Then Iraq and Cuba, as the countries which were interested in organizing the ministerial meeting which would formally decide that New Delhi will host the seventh summit, renounced their aspirations in this respect. Following Cuba's and Iraq's withdrawal, it became evident that the best way to reach a consensus on India as the host country of the conference would be through consultations with the heads of states or governments and not at a ministerial conference. The consensus has been successfully reached. Now New Delhi will host the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries.

The decision on choosing New Delhi as the host of that conference of nonaligned countries, which is needed by the world precisely because of the very unfavorable international relations, a decision made by consensus through consultations, most eloquently shows how great a reputation India enjoys among the nonaligned countries. It is certainly a symbolic fact that the founder of modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru, together with Tito and Nasir, founded the Nonaligned Movement at Brioni and Belgrade, just as it is a symbolic fact that the first conference was held in Yugoslavia during the period of the greatest international tension, just as the conference in India is to be held, unfortunately, in very similar circumstances.

The general belief prevails not only among the nonaligned countries but also in the world in general that the seventh conference, that is, its early and successful convening is needed precisely because of these deteriorated relations in the world and for the purpose of restoring trust among all international factors and primarily between the superpowers and blocs which are the most responsible for the present state of affairs. Therefore, all progressive forces as well as those who secretly wished for an unfavorable development in the Nonaligned Movement no longer uphold gloomy forecasts but face the determination of nonaligned countries to persist in the actions leading to peace, cooperation and mutual understanding.

As the host country of the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries, India has already begun its preparations for that meeting. It is difficult to say when precisely the meeting will open but it is necessary to rely on India's assurances that the conference in New Delhi will be held in February or at the beginning of March next year at the latest.

All uncertainties, in any event, about the place and, within that framework, also about the time of the summit have now been overcome. This fact enables the nonaligned countries during the preparations for the conference to orient themselves to the vital problems pressing down upon the contemporary world and strive to strengthen their mutual unity and solidarity. The effectiveness shown in overcoming all past obstacles provides an assurance that this will be so in the future also.

It is expected that in October the customary ministerial meeting of nonaligned countries will be held, a meeting that has been a practice at the beginning of every session of the UN General Assembly. That meeting will naturally also be used to appraise the progress of the preparations for the seventh conference in New Delhi. All in all, the movement marks tomorrow, 1 September, the day of nonalignment, with yet another successful step in its development, a step based on the fact that, despite many difficulties, the road to the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries is now wide open.

MILENKOVIC DECRIES ISRAELI 'JUDEO-NAZISM,' U.S.

AU311733 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] At a time when the evacuation of the PLO fighters from Beirut is being completed, our commentator Milutin Milenkovic comments on it and on some new elements in the Israeli-Lebanese crisis:

In connection with the genocide of the Palestinians in Lebanon, Yeshayahu Leibowitz, prominent university professor of Jerusalem, has said among other things: "After considerable hesitation, I have been compelled to reach the conclusion that in our country, that is, in Israel, the government has begun to follow a policy which represents a new phenomenon: Judeo-Nazism." "We have already accomplished," Professor Leibowitz continued at a press conference in Jerusalem, "what Hitler did in his first 6 years of power." Appearing on the political scene for the first time on the same occasion, together with other intellectuals and artists, Israeli poet (Nathan Zak) expressed his concern over the obvious brutality and barbarization of Israeli society, whose leaders, according to (Zak), cast doubt even upon the justification for the creation of such a Jewish state.

Very many similar statements have been heard both in Israel and among the Jews and their friends in the world and they provide some rays of hope that Begin, Sharon, Eytan, Shamir and other similar chauvinist-terrorist figures of the extreme Jewish right will not be able indefinitely and with impunity to wage extermination wars and push the entire world to an ever deeper abyss.

It is precisely because of these voices of conscience and because of the current deepest isolation in which the Israeli state has ever found itself since its creation that General Sharon is once again butting out with statements which cannot please Washington but which the Israeli Government needs for the purpose of dividing the burden of responsibility. Let us recall that Sharon was the first to unveil the plan for bringing the American warships and marines to Beirut -- after the Israeli occupation of Beirut -- allegedly for the purpose of saving and evacuating the Palestinians.

In the same way now, precisely during the days of Haig's visit to the United States, that is, yesterday, Sahron announced in his interview with Oriana Fallacci that, prior to working out the operational plan for occupying Lebanon, he had consulted members of the American Government about that. The American side will perhaps shift that onto the shoulders of the replaced secretary of state, General Haig, but it stands as a grave historical accusation about the attitude of the entire Reagan administration in the United Nations when the world organization was blocked in its attempts to halt the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and genocide of the Palestinians and when Washington failed to take a single serious step of warning or at least of halting the deliveries of war materiel for Begin's and Sharon's brutal and dangerous adventure.

The stories claiming that the U.S. units landed in Lebanon only for a short stay and with empty rifles, that is, exclusively for defensive and peacemaking purposes are worth just as much as Begin's statements that Israel has no territorial claims on Lebanon and that it will immediately withdraw as soon as the Palestinians and Syrians depart from there, as soon as the Lebanese leftist forces are overcome, as soon as a strong Lebanese authority is established and as soon as that authority concludes a peace treaty with Israel, naturally under the conditions dictated by Israel, that is, nothing less than that Begin and Sharon will calmly bring their divisions home as soon as a vassal state of Lebanon is set up, a state which will recognize the Israeli domination in the Middle East region and agree to play the policeman's role for the benefit of that domination, that is, as soon as the position of independent Syria is also brought under stronger pressure and is made even more indefensible from the direction of Lebanon. But in fact, firm and permanent projects are under construction to accommodate the occupation forces in Lebanon, troops are being redeployed and the Sixth U.S. Fleet and its marines, who have allegedly landed with empty rifles, are expected to provide the rear support.

Following a possible calm, it is not only the Palestinian civilians in Lebanon, who still number 300,000 to 400,000, that face difficult new trials and suffering, but the entire country and the Middle East region. The PLO's departure from Lebanon in no way represents an end to this deep, complex and lasting crisis, and the unpunished aggressors are never able to stop on their own.

FOREIGN SECRETARY TO VISIT ROMANIA 2-3 SEP

LD311416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Belgrade, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Romanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov will pay a working visit to Romania 2 and 3 September. The two ministers are expected to carry out a thorough exchange of views on current international questions and pay full attention to the further successful development of bilateral relations between our two countries. There is no doubt that this working visit by the federal secretary, which is taking place within the framework of permanent meetings of senior political representatives of the countries, will once again contribute to the further development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and Romania in the spirit of good-neighborly relations and mutual understanding and trust.

SITUATION IN KOSOVO RECEIVES BROAD ATTENTION

Hodza, Vakic Visit Djakovica

LD312306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Djakovica, (TANJUG) -- Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Ilija Vakic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, visited Djakovica today. In the morning at an expanded session of the Municipal League of Communists Committee Presidium they were briefed on the political, security and economic situation in the municipality.

It was noted that the political situation in Djakovica is favorable and that the enemy's room for maneuvering has been considerably reduced over the past 2 months. This does not, however, mean that the enemy, working from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, has been completely defeated. The enemy is sporadically noticeable by writing slogans and causing intranational conflicts.

It was stated that good financial results were achieved by the Djakovica municipality's work collectives, but that production results fell short of what was possible and what had been planned.

Taking part in the conversation, Fadilj Hodza stressed that much more attention must be paid to the ideopolitical training of young workers, secondary school pupils, students and private farmers. This is all the more necessary as experience indicates that the enemy has not succeeded in indoctrinating those young people with whom a greater amount of work had been done and in those environments which had been more consistent in carrying out the tasks and duties arising from our party documents and conclusions.

At the same time Fadilj Hodza pointed to the need for a sharp struggle against the exponents of negative phenomena. He called for the elimination of all the shortcomings which hinder production and self-management processes.

Speaking about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Fadilj Hodza stressed the need for constant activities aimed at improving the standard of living and work conditions and at consolidating brotherhood and unity and togetherness of all the nations and nationalities living in that part of the province.

Ilija Vakic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, during the conversation with the leadership of the Djakovica municipality called for greater responsibility toward and involvement in the complete political and economic stabilization in the province on the part of all social factors. He said that the enemy had been suppressed, but that the enemy continues to be present and active through a variety of forms and methods of work. Through the togetherness of our nations and nationalities, Vakic said, we will prove that there is no room for the enemy here -- there has been no room for him since the start of our socialist revolution.

Fadilj Hodza and Ilija Vakic then visited the local Ponosevac community, where they talked with private farmers about the results achieved so far and about the efforts made to join farmers with one another in the form of the basic organizations of cooperators. Tonight they will attend a session of the political and economic aktiv of Djakovica.

Vlasi Speaks to Educators

AU311426 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Summary] Azem Vlasi, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, Drita Dobroshi, delegate to the Federal Assembly and [name indistinct] leader of the Gnjilane Communal Assembly today spoke with educational workers of this commune on the realization of congress decisions.

Azem Vlasi emphasized that the League of Communists and other socialist forces in Kosovo should concentrate their activity on economic and political stabilization while we are still overcoming the counterrevolutionary events of last year. The main direction of our further activity should be the League of Communists' struggle in reinforcing socialist self-management relations, because at the moment that these relations stagnated we were faced with counterrevolutionary tendencies. "Reactionary forces in Kosovo have recently been presenting themselves as bearers of the vital interests of their own nationality," while we know that the true bearers of this interest are the working class and the League of Communists. Each teacher's duty is to unmask such tendencies.

Vlasi also spoke about economic development and stabilization. He mentioned the need for further action in "lessening absences from work, increasing work productivity, more rational utilization of raw materials, productive capacities and work time and thrift in general." We should regard agriculture as a large potential for more rapid development because this very important economic branch is no longer a symbol of poverty as was previously thought, but a great unexploited reserve. Vlasi spoke about creating healthy international relations in the interests of all. We should always be engaged in struggling against threats to our coexistence. We should also struggle against all weaknesses which are making some lose faith in our system. They should be convinced that there will be no regression as far as equality among nationalities is concerned.

Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo will have serious consequences. Alongside the struggle against pressures, we should also eliminate the polarization of extreme evaluations on every problem.

Educational seminars were also held in other communes in which League of Communists' tasks in this sector for implementing congress' decisions and further the stabilization of political situation were discussed. At the Prizren communal educational seminar the struggle against hostile propaganda from Albania was also mentioned.

SAWP, LC, Discuss Emigration

AU311421 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Summary] An expanded meeting of the SAWP Communal Conference was held in Vucitrn today. Taking part were Bajram Selimi, president of the SAWP Provincial Conference, and representatives of local organizations. It was emphasized that the political situation was continually improving and that there were some positive results in hindering Serb and Montenegrin emigration from Kosovo. An example was given of four individuals and one family who had withdrawn their requests for emigration and of some others who had returned. A continual struggle should be waged against Albanian nationalism and irredentism and all other nationalisms. Bajram Selimi spoke about creating conditions for hindering Serb and Montenegrin emigration, and also about preparations for the new school term and about agriculture.

The Prizren League of Communists Communal Committee today discussed the political security situation in this commune. It was emphasized that the base League of Communists organizations were struggling in an organized way against all nationalisms. Yet, there were still a large number of communists acting in an opportunistic way. For this reason, 39 members were expelled from the Prizren League of Communists while 321 new members were accepted. The committee discussed Serb and Montenegrin emigration. It was stated that, during the last two years, [number indistinct] requests for emigration were presented for economic and employment reasons, but that pressures from Albanian nationalists and irredentists were present, especially in some villages.

Teachers To Fight Irredentism

LD271916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1558 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Pristina, 27 Aug (TANJUG) -- No greater evil could befall us than if the view about the next school year resembling the previous one were to gain a foothold in Kosovo schools. This was stated by Salih Nusi, president of the Provincial Committee for Education, Science and Culture, at the consultative meeting of educational workers today. The meeting began the debate on the preparations for the return of 400,000 young people to the classrooms. The fact is, he added, that a section of young people is indoctrinated by enemy ideology. The schools and the entire educational system in the province should, therefore, be prepared in the best possible way for the complete defeat of counterrevolutionary activity and for the fight against its consequences.

How much have schools and other educational institutions in Kosovo prepared themselves this summer for recognizing and preventing everything which could provide opportunities for enemy activity? This was the subject of the reports made today by representatives of educational organs and institutions throughout Kosovo. Judging by their speeches, all the preconditions necessary to make the forthcoming school year a successful one have been implemented. But there is no room for self-satisfaction because much still remains to be done to ensure enough room for teaching aids for proper learning. Much is still to be done to give the teaching cadres Marxist and professional training.

BRIEFS

VOJVODINA RAILROADS IN DEBT -- Novi Sad, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- Today's meeting at the Chamber of Economy of Vojvodina pointed out the very complex situation in which the Novi Sad railroad transportation organization finds itself as regards the payment for the transportation of goods on foreign railway lines because many Vojvodina economic organizations cannot find foreign exchange since they do not export goods. This refers primarily to the chemical industry in Pancevo, the Zorka mineral fertilizer factory in Subotica and the Matroz paper and cellulose factory in Sremska Mitrovica. The representatives of the Novi Sad railroad transportation enterprise stated that the outstanding obligations to foreign railways for goods transported last year and in the first 6 months of this year have gone over $32 million and that this reflects negatively on railroad transportation, particularly on exports. The largest work organizations in the province cannot find foreign exchange to pay the costs of transportation by foreign railroads because they do not have convertible currency. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 31 Aug 82 LD]